The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,600—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, 30th August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Tanore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in this foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 29th August, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd September, 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 300
Second Class passage	,, 336

The Canara is due in London about 25th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer Malmesbury is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Including Wines	Rs. 150	Without Wines	Rs. 40	Without Wines
Suez	350		220		80	
Port Said	380		240		90	
Messina	500		340		140	
Naples	500		340		140	
Leghorn	500		340		140	
Genoa	500		340		140	
Marseilles	520		350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

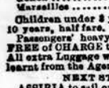
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 8th September.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. Manusetig, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 4 0	Rs 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 575	,, 295	,, 145 0
To Port Said	,, 327	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. }	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London .. }		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ON and after this date the business of this Society will be conducted by the undersigned, to whom all communications should be addressed.

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

Bombay, 28[illegible]9.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1879
— BANGALORE ..	2342 450	C. Fraser	29th Aug.
(s) POONAH	3150 450	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726 450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777 600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2732 450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200 600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3814 500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3933 500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Steam Ship BENGAL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from ENGLAND with a General Cargo, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a handsome English built Barouche, a strong grey Arab horse, sets of single and double harness, a cow with calf, plants, &c., the property of Surgeon Major G. Bambridge, the sale comprises rich form pattern glassware, handsome white, pink, bordered dinner and breakfast services, white and gold fancy painted dessert services, best plated vegetable dishes, cruet stand, pickle frame, dia covers, spoons and forks, ivory handled dessert knives and forks, fish knife and fork, ice pitcher, table cutlery, electro-plated candlesticks, cutlery and cruet stand, carved and French polished furniture, comprising dining drawing room, pier, side, card, wash hand and oval tables with marble tops, conversation and reclining couches, cottons, drawing room, easy, low and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiters, toilet stands, teapoys, chiffoniers, hat stand, Chinaware, and flower stands, iron fourposts, bed stead, camp cots, baby's cot, almyra, chests of drawers, clothe's press, cheval and dressing glasses, wardrobes, handsome Brussels carpet, 1 and 3 slight hanging argand in tree, Hink's patents, Duplex Kerosine oil lamps, Baxters's paintings, a travelling small size rosewood pianoforte, by J. J. Hopkinson, porcelain, flower pots, screens, table ornaments, flower vases, bath, dispense and cook room, furniture, and utensils lady's saddle, peramboulators, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

The carriage and horse will be sold at 2 p.m.

Also the property of another gentleman.

1 Milch Buffaloe.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms on MONDAY next the 1st Septr. at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of Mr. Jamejee Nusserjee Nowroje. N. and Co. 81 cases French brandy (L. Bruchart and Co.'s).

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms on MONDAY next, the 1st Septr., at 3 p.m., on account of the concerned.

2 D.B. B.L. P.P. Rifles in case by Reilly.
1 ,, M.L. Rifle in case by Lancaster.
2 ,, B.L. P.E. guns by Reilly one with out case.
3 Revolvers in cases one by Reilly the other by Westly Richard and the third Cougewell.
A lot of cartridge cases, loaded cartridges, gunscaps, waddings, &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTSATAT NO. 264, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 9th September, at 6-30 a.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising a splendid collection of new and rare orchids of about 50 varieties, several varieties of very fine-named roses, aurancia, aralis, acalypha, caladiums, congeinvillias, draroenas, Poivea, alocatia, stephanotis, maranta, antigonon, &c, &c., the property of E Comber Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

2 cases Parian figures of various subjects.
1 do. cotton colored umbrellas.
6 cwts iron wire.
Few sets of japanned travelling tin boxes.
3 bales grey dhoties.
5 do. grey T cloths.
1 do. grey shirtings.
45 cases medoc claret.
150 do. cider in pints and quarts.
1 do. Disinfecting powder.
1 do. Printing machine.

On account of the underwriters ex s. s. Australia.

R S M out of No. 32 } 26 pieces S. W. damaged colored China silk.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Godown No. 8, Bombay Green, underneath the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., on account of the concerned.

About 40 tons hoop iron.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., richly carved Household Furniture, best electro plated ware, porcelain ware, oil paintings, at Grants Buildings, Colaba, No. 1.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at their residence abovementioned, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., &c., the property of the late James George Vitters, Esq., the same comprising rich glass ware, superior earthenware, and best plated wares, vegetable dishes, cruet stands, ice pitcher, tea sets, double light table candlesticks, reading lamps, &c., &c., and handsomely carved blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of well-seasoned blackwood dining table in four pieces for ten persons, side board, drawing-room blackwood circular table pier, camp sofa, and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing room, easy, low and Madras pattern, arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, green painted iron four posts bedsteads, cloth presses, dressing glasses, screens, flower vases, towel horses, baths, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Abdool Ally Daood Khan—

A D
S & Co. 1⁄4—1 case thread ex s s. India.

A D—81—1 case cotton caps ex s. s. Belona.

On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Roosun Ally—

A T R—105—1 case surface buttons ex s.s. Lumley Castle.

Also, the office furniture belonging to the Narkod Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in Liquidation, comprising small iron safe, chairs, tables, cupboards, and sundry other articles.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st September next, the desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Tarwady, now in the occupation of R. D. Cairns, Esq., Agent Oriental Bank. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, known as C[illegible]LABA CASTLE. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A DESIRABLE Commodious BUNGALOW in Byculla, opposite to Byculla Club, formerly occupied by Messrs. Forbes and others. Rent only Rs. 150. It has a very spacious compound. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28 Meadow Street. House Agent.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held in the Club House, THIS EVENING, at half-past 5 o'clock.

H. R. CORMACK,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 27th August 1879.

KEROSENE OIL,
120° AND 150° FIRE TEST,
FOR SALE AT
TUDOR CO.'S ICE HOUSE.

BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

A SERIES of PUBLIC MEETINGS will be held in connection with this organization on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of the present week.

THIS EVENING, AUG. 27, AT 8 P.M.
A MISSIONARY SERMON
WILL BE PREACHED BY THE
REV. I. F. ROW
AT THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION,
KALBADEVI.
ALL INVITED.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALLIANCE BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN in the above matter on the 16th instant, Mr. HENRY STEAD, Agent and Attorney in Bombay of the Official Liquidator of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, Limited, is APPOINTED OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the Alliance Bank of Bombay, Limited, in the place and stead of Mr. Munchershaw Bezonjee, resigned.

LYNCH AND TOBIN,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator of the Alliance Bank of Bombay, Limited, in Liquidation.

Bombay, 20th August 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANEIS' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of GEORGE III. CUTE and WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER ..... Official Liquidator.

BY direction of the HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Notice is hereby given, that the said Judge has appointed SATURDAY, the 6th day of September next, before the Honourable the sitting Judge in Chambers, at a quarter to Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court House, to make a FURTHER CALL on all the Contributories of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company proposes that such Call shall be for Rupees 150 per share. ALL PERSONS interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections, if any they have, to such Call.—Dated this 26th day of August 1879.

TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 (FIFTEEN) PER SHARE out of the profits realised by the Company during the half-year ending 30th June, 1879, will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1879, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders who on that day shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 27th August, 1879.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 28th instant, to 3rd September next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th August 1879.

SEWAGE WORKS.

TENDER FOR CARRIAGE OF BRICKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the CARRIAGE of BRICKS from the Municipal Brick-fields at Parwa Dé depôts on the works in Bombay between Carnac Bunder and Love Grove.

Particulars can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Each Tender, to be endorsed "Tender for Carriage of Bricks, is to be addressed to JOHN HAY GRANT, Esq. C. S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and delivered at his Office before 3 p.m. of the 10th September.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

[illegible] BIDNEY WATSON, C.E.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty, Water Works and Drainage, Bombay, 26th August 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 626 of 1877.

LOOMBA LALA, KHOOSHAL PREMA, WALLA POONA, LUCKA LALLA, and BHOOTA OOMA, all of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitants, carrying on business in partnership as Grocers under the name, style, and firm of LOOMBA LALLA and COMPANY, in house No. 1, in Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

GOVERDHUN DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing in house No. 27, situate in Withers' Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay, and Legal Personal Representative of CHUTTOORBHOOJ GOVERDHUN ..... Defendant.

REFERRING to the Notice published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 30th July last, in the *Bombay Samachar* of the 30th July last and 1st August instant, and in the *Native Opinion* of the 3rd and 10th August instant, in the above suit, NOTICE is hereby given, that the day fixed for lodging in my office STATEMENTS of CLAIM in the said notices mentioned has been extended to the 12th day of September next.

JOHN C. ANDERSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

High Court, Bombay, 23rd August 1879.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE Practical French Class. Next term begins 1st September. Candidates must apply before the abovementioned date to O. S. PEDRAZA, Hornby Row, 10, Top Floor.

WANTED, an experienced CARDER and SPINNER (European or Native). Apply to THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, 7, Hummum Street.

DAIZELL and GIBSON'S BOMBAY FLORA.—Wanted a copy of this work, new or second hand. Address A.F.Y., care of GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, an UPPER STORIED HOUSE at Bellasis Road, near the Byculla Club. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

FRESH HAM and BACON in canvas at 9 As. and 8 As. per lb. Terms cash. Mr. ARDASEER JAMSETJEE, No. 11, Forbes Street.

OLD TOM—SWAINE BOORD & Co.'s—FOR SALE at Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to THOS. H. MOORE & Co., 6, Hummum Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S HOUSEHOLD BREAD is recommended by the faculty for its feeding properties. Cash price 6 pice per lb. Apollo Street and Crawford Market.

BASS'S FIRST QUALITY
INDIA PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY M. B FOSTER & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS TO MESSRS. BASS & Co.

MESSRS. FOSTER'S account is the largest on Bass & Co.'s books, and since the establishment of their Business in 1829, their shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, and afford employment for upwards of three hundred hands.

As a special mark of Messrs. Bass & Co.'s confidence, it may be noted that Messrs. FOSTER are the only bottlers of the Beer who are authorised to place their own labels on the bottles, a fact which in itself is significant, and will be appreciated by all who value the certainty of obtaining a *genuine*, *pure*, and *unadulterated* article.

The new season's bottling is now forward in magnificent condition, and fully sustains the prestige that half a century's experience has gained for this favourite Beer.

Pints in cases of 6 doz	per doz.	Rs. 4	0
Impl. Pints do. 6 doz	do.	5	4
Quarts do. 3 doz	do.	6	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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THACKER & Co., Ld.,
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
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Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
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Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
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Cases of Instruments	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
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pare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.
	Prepared Canvas.
	Do. Millboards.
	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Gold Leaf.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

All Articles advertised are kept in stock.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

[illegible]

Dr. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESSERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).

Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English, German and other Governments as well as large private firms.

Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool, London, or Charlton. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment:—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S., Analytical Chemist, London.

T. A. BRITTEN, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.

For full particulars apply to

F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA,
JOHN CRUDDAS & Co., BOMBAY,
Or any Agent of the Silicate Paint Company.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

THE NEW THEATRE on the Esplanade will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS.
(Available Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations.)

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 200
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	,, 250
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	,, 400
Orchestra Stall	,, 100

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 26TH AUGUST 1879.

Consols yesterday were unchanged at 97¼. French Rentes at 117, Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78 for Fours, 83¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unaltered. Linseed is steady, Calcutta ex-Warehouse being 6d. higher. Rapeseed is quiet with a decline of 6d. per quarter in Brown Calcutta.

Piece Goods in Manchester, Reuter reports firm in tone, but adds that the higher prices asked seriously check business.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed strong, the day's sales being estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. Spot quotations show an advance of ⅛d. in Mid. Orleans and 1-16d. per lb. in all grades of Dholleras, Omras, and Broach. In New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands was unchanged at 12 cents, but November shipment receded from 10·75 to 10·48 cents, which may possibly exercise a quietening influence in Liverpool to-day, the more so as Tuesday is generally a quiet day under any circumstances. The fact, however, of the trade having been almost the only buyers of late, shows the soundness of the present advance, and looking to the increasing strength of the figures, it is unlikely, we think, that the "bears" in America will be able to permanently check the rise, although from this time forward the receipts at the American ports will begin to reassert their influence on the market. The following are the figures to date as compared with the two previous years :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Three days' Receipts... ...	2,000	3,000	700
Total since 1st Sept... ...	4,437,800	4,239,500	3,942,800

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 51½d. per oz, and so far as we can learn this is confirmed by private advices.

Exchange opened this morning at yesterday's closing rates, and no movement of any kind has taken place during the day, transactions having been on a most limited scale. The Banks, however, are rather more willing sellers for future delivery, and should Council drafts to-morrow go at about last week's rates, as seems to be generally anticipated, we may look for the market continuing firm. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 1-15-6 to 1-15-7	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	Rs. 1-15-8 to 1-15-9	per Rupee.
Credits, 4 ,, ,,	1-15-8½	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1-15-8 3-16	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·13	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at ⅛ to 3-16 per cent premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount.

Government Paper continues firm at yesterday's prices. Fours, Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100¼.

Shares continue quiet with very little real business doing. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent, lower at Rs. 656½, and Agras have declined from Rs. 128 to Rs. 125, while Nationals are Rs. 1 higher at Rs. 110. In Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba. In Press Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 15 in Albert Co. of Kurrachee, and a decline of Rs. 10 in Indian Press and Volkart's United, and Rs. 45 in Bellary. Spinning and Weaving Companies are somewhat irregular. Alliance shares have declined Rs. 50, Dhurrumsey and Mazgaon Rs. 5, while there is an advance of Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo and Morarjee Gocouldass, Rs. 15 in Oriental and Rs. 20 per share in Manockjee Petit. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 higher.

Cotton to-day has been very firm owing to the tenor of the Liverpool telegrams, and sellers are asking an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but this has rather restricted business, and the transactions for export are only about 700 bales. The local mills, however, continue steady buyers, and for the time being the tendency is certainly upwards. We quote :—

Good Omra	Rs. 223	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do	,, 216	,,
G. F. do	,, 212	,,
Good Dholleras (Nominal)	,, 224	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 216	,,
G. F. do	,, 212	,,

Seeds continue firm at unaltered prices.

Freights are depressed with few engagements making. For Liverpool the nominal quotation by steam is still 22s. 6d. and by sail 20s. For Genoa and Marseilles reliefs have been done by the Rubattino line at 17s. 6d., and the quotation for Trieste and Venice is 18s. 9d. per ton, payable here.

Piece Goods are steady on the spot, but no dearer, and for arrival business is restricted by the advance in Manchester which, although not quoted by Reuter, is practically 3d. per piece. In the meantime, dealers decline to follow the rise, having been so much disappointed in the past three or four seasons ; but should the crops turn out as well as they now promise, we may confidently count on greater activity in buying in the course of another month or six weeks.

Coals are quiet but steady at previous prices.

INTELLIGENCE.

The British, s.s. Italia, 1,451 tons, Capt. T. G. Knox, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Aden, Hoodeida, and Jeddah, with a general cargo, and four-hundred pilgrims as passengers.

The British ship Broomhall, 1,379 tons, Capt. H. Bate, which arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Dundee via Cardiff, 7th June, brought a cargo of 1,814 tons coals, the vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The British ship Loch Ness, 1,190 tons, Captain Forsham, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Newcastle, 15th May, via Galle, with a cargo of 1,603 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Capt. J. A. Magenis, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from Kurrachee, 22nd August, via Kotch, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. B. Johnson, two non-Commissioned Rank and File 5th Regt., three followers and thirty-four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Vingorla (s).....	Magenis	Kurrachee, Aug 22.
	Loch Ness	Forshaw	Newcastle via Galle.
	Gwalior (s)	Babot.....	Suez, Aug 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Italia (s)	Knox	Liverpool via Aden, Hoodeida & Jeddah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Calcutta, Smith, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Vingoria, for Kurrachee via Kattywar.
Steamer Ellora, for Rangoon via Narakel.
Steamer Khandalla, for Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Roxalinne, for San Francisco.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 26.

From Liverpool.

Rydal Hall s—100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adom.
Children—18 crates earthenware, Joseph Sosres.

From London.

Dewa Gungadhur—2 bales dami papers, Ruscobhoy Ebrsmjee; 166 cases vinegar, The Agra Bank; 20 bundles steel, Tajbhoy Allibhoy.
Dunphail Castle—30 pigs lead Fazulally Moosabhoy.
Manilla s—150 cases claret, The Agra Bank.
Indus s—25 cases champagne, The Agra Bank.
Assiria s—500 kegs red lead Tezpal Cama; 250 bundles steel, Khimjee Jewa.

From Genoa.

Manilla s—150 cases brandy, Munsherjee Bezonjee Lakdawalla.
Assiria s—20 cases butter, Inzoli Brothers.

From Bordeaux.

Manilla s—50 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 26.

For Liverpool.

Ellen Bates—53 bales hemp rope pieces, and 49 cotton droppings Mooljee Anundjee.
Italia s—364 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Rydal Hall s—250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 1074 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 9983 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 301 bales wool, Nurcey Khatow.

For London.

Bangalore s—3 cases shawls, Hajee Safedin Goolam Hoosein ; 1 box peacock feathers, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

For Naples.

Assiria s—1,400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Assiria s—2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Assiria s—24 bales hides, Ralli Brothers : 300 bales cotton Kunkler, Singer and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 24.

Vibart, Major, By 7th N I, on duty, from Mhow.

August 25.

Newell, 2nd Lt, 6th Regt, on privilege leave, from Cawnpore.
Tanner, Surg Major, A M D, on sick leave, from Purandhar.

DEPARTURES.—August 22.

Colquhoun, Capt, Bl Rl Artly, on leave, to England.
Frith, Lieut, Bl Rl Art, to join, to Poona.

August 25.

Godfrey, Lieut, By 9th Regt N I, on privilege leave, to Poona.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 7th August, 1879.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's order in Council of the 23rd February, 1870—
Captain B S Pickard has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the Retired List.
Assistant Paymaster W D Hirtzel has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.
The Rev J Brabazon has been appointed a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 23.)

Mr Parker, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months.
Mr Bell Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months.
Captain Haynes and Captain Oldham, have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Examiner of Guns and Gunners at Fort William, Calcutta, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate out of India.
Mr Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, (temporary rank), Punjab Northern State Railway, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.
Mr Luff, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.
Lieut Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has rejoined the Western System of State Railways.
Mr Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, has been relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway.
Mr Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway Surveys ; is granted privilege leave for two months.
Lieut Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), transferred to the Rajputana State Railway, has been granted special leave for three months to study the Native languages.
Privilege leave for three months, is granted to Mr Robert Gamp-ree, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Agra Division, Rajputana State Railway.

CALENDAR FOR AUG. & SEPT., 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON

Full Moon ..... 31st, 11h. 40·1m. P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Wed. 27	.....	5 45	6 17	{ 7 53 m { 7 40 a	0 42 m 1 58 a
Th. 28	.....	5 46	6 17	{ 9 6 m { 8 59 a	2 10 m 3 15 a
Fri. 29	.....	5 46	6 15	{ 9 58 m { 11 0 a	3 17 m 4 9 a
Sat. 30	.....	5 46	6 15	{ 10 30 m { 10 46 a	4 9 m 4 49 a
Sun. 31	12 Sunday after Trinity	5 46	6 14	{ 11 10 m { 11 23 a	4 50 m 5 23 a
Sept. Mon. 1	.....	5 47	6 13	{ 11 41 m { M-night	5 27 m 5 55 a
Tues. 2	.....	5 47	6 13	{ 0 1 a {	6 0 m 6 23 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, begs to inform the Public that his visit to BOMBAY will shortly terminate, and having been informed that many persons have been prevented from calling upon him, owing to the impression that his charges were excessive, takes this opportunity to state that such is not the case, a fact acknowledged by all who have favored his SPECTACLE-FRAMES with their patronage, and appreciated the importance of which, PEBBLE, over all others.

Other makers have copied his NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES, but purchasers comparing them, with those from Mr. Menist, will at once be convinced of the difference.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE REASON FOR GIVING A DOUBLE QUANTITY OF THIS PAPER TO-DAY IS TWO SUPPLY. THE ORDINARY NUMBER WILL BE GIVEN TO-MORROW.]

BIRTH.

PAPPLE—August 23rd, at Allahabad, the wife of James Papple, of a daughter.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1879.

A military correspondent writes to us regarding the posture adopted by modern marksmen while shooting at rifle meetings, such as that now proceeding at Poona or just concluded at Wimbledon. Our correspondent grows indignant over the idea of a soldier stalking a Zulu in Natal, or a sportsman a deer on a Highland moor, behind the cover of his own feet. He says that not only do we encourage marksmen to lie helplessly on their backs, but we prevent them from doing what all sportsmen or skirmishers do—taking advantage of a friendly tree, branch, or bank upon which to rest their weapons. Then, our shooting rules quite leave out of sight the fact that a soldier defending a position generally does so behind a shelter trench, the bank of a parapet, through a loophole, or over a palisade, all of which afford him a fair and steady rest. Why, then, asks our correspondent, when variations of light, force of wind, and other such matters require to be studied at long ranges, do we not insist upon the rifleman occupying during practice such positions as he actually would hold upon service in the field ? The favourite back position with the crossed leg rest, our correspondent considers, is apparently becoming unable to shoot in any other posture. So far is the system carried, that in Poona during last year's meeting "sportsmen so-called were to be seen lying on their backs in "contending for the sportsmen's prize even at "the one hundred yards range." There can be no doubt that there is a good deal of truth in what our correspondent says. Advocates of the back position may argue as they please about the convenience, the steadiness, and the better shooting that result from adopting that position ; but we suspect that the same men, if they chanced to form one of a party attacking an enemy in a fixed position, would be found taking cover and aiming head foremost, and not feet foremost, to the foe whose movements require to be carefully watched and prepared for by even the bravest of men. The back position may be the best for artificial shooting, but it is not natural, and its general adoption by our volunteers and marksmen is on the whole to be deplored. The correspondent quoted above calls the position a quibbling evasion of the musketry rules concerning rests. Doubtless, when a distance of one thousand yards separates the marksman from his enemy, the former will have leisure to seek out the best posture and to arrange for a steady aim. So in rifle practice, at long distances, rests of some kind should be allowed. But if they are, why should they not be prepared in the shape of a parapet or shelter trench ? Indeed for all long range shooting, practising with rests of that description ought to have the preference over the ridiculous, awkward, and complicated—although effective—back and crossed-leg posture now so generally in use.

That there is room for reform in our present system of rifle training, particularly in the native Army, is beyond all question. What is required is, that the men shall have a little more real practice and a little less theory. A few hundred rounds of ammunition allowed to a recruit will do more to teach him to shoot than a score of annual musketry courses, during which he may year after year have repeated to him all those lectures—the purport of which he neither understands nor believes—about elevation, deflection, and so on. Too little time is spent over the musketry training of recruits, and too much over that of men who ought already to be efficient soldiers. Shooting is not unlike swimming and accomplishments of that kind, once acquired it is seldom forgotten, therefore the utmost care ought to be bestowed upon the early training of our young soldiers. They should not be dismissed from their course because they can answer certain set questions, because they have gone through so much aiming drill, or because they have let off a certain number of blank cartridges, and blazed away a certain quantity of ball ammunition ; they should not be dismissed until they can shoot, and until they really know how to handle their rifles ; that alone should be the test. But to attain a proper degree of efficiency in that respect the young soldier will have to expend a good deal more ammunition than the present regulation allowance. Once a man has really become proficient in the use of the rifle an annual allowance of ninety rounds will probably be sufficient to keep him in practice ; but to attain that proficiency a good many times ninety rounds will be required. Then, again, what is the use of making an old soldier year after year go over the same ground ? Each season he is treated as a beginner : he is supposed to know nothing ; and has to learn the weary rudiments of sighting, taking aim, and so on, all over again. We do not quarrel with the present system because under it the British army devotes too much time and trouble to musketry. There can be no doubt that it is a matter of the very first importance that our soldiers shall know how to use their weapons with effect. There is not much use in giving a man the means of letting off a dozen shots per minute if ten out of the dozen are sent high in the air or into the ground in front ; but what we suspect is, that the time now bestowed on musketry is not well bestowed, and that improvement is not only possible, but absolutely necessary. That there is something radically wrong is apparent, or we should not hear of five thousand British soldiers sending a hail of bullets into a mass of Zulus for an hour at a time, with a result only of from 600 to 800 of the enemy killed. That was the case at Ghingilovo and Ulundi the other day, while in Afghanistan also, we have heard of something like one hundred and fifty rounds being let off for the slaughter of one wretched Ghazie. It is said that in the field, even the best shots get excited and fire wildly, so that careful training is practically of little use ; but that ought not to be said of cool British soldiers wielding a weapon like the Henry-Martini, which is practically point blank up to four hundred yards. If a man can really shoot well, and if he is accustomed to handle his rifle, he will, even when excited, cover the object he is looking at, just as a sportsman often knocks over a rabbit or a snipe without being aware of having perpetrated a deliberate aim. We would repeat, that it is above all things necessary that a soldier shall be taught to shoot while he is young. Few men can learn to use their rifles properly under an expenditure of less than five hundred rounds ; that, we think, will be found to be the experience of most of our skilled volunteers. But having once mastered his weapon, position drill and one hundred rounds per annum will keep a man's hand in. Upon this subject the military correspondent, whom we have already quoted, makes one or two suggestions, and we will conclude our remarks by quoting them :—"Our method of teaching "recruits of all classes—more especially the "native—is unreasonable and objectionable. A "rifle with a heavy charge of powder and heavy "recoil is put into the hands of a recruit. He "is told to shoot at the target, but in so doing "he is to remember that his elbow is to be "in one position, his other arm in another, "his hand here, his thumb there ; he is "to be careful how he presses on the trigger, and "in his bewilderment lifts the rifle, points it "somewhere, and fires, only to receive a tremendous blow and consequent bruise on his shoulder. "The bruise increases at every shot till he naturally shrinks from his weapon and becomes a "confirmed indifferent shot. Did I wish to "obtain such shooting from our sepoys, I "should put a [illegible] in the hand, "at which place each recruit should be daily "practised at small objects and at short ranges "of from 20 to 30 yards with a small rifle, and "small charge—say an ordinary rook rifle—till "he could make, both standing and kneeling, fairly "accurate shooting, and so come thoroughly to "understand the necessity of a careful and steady "aim. When able to shoot fairly well he would be "promoted to the rifle range with the rifle proper ; "but again to be confined to ranges of from "100 to 200 yards, till he had fairly mastered "those distances. Very little extra practise and "trouble would turn a good 200 yards man into "an 800 yards shot. In fact, let every recruit "first learn the a b c of shooting before we ask "him to read or listen to scientific books. When "once it has thoroughly been brought home to "him, that to hit an object he must take steady "aim, he will never shoot wildly on the chance "of hitting the target. Similarly, I do not believe "any sportsman accustomed to shoot at game "could fire off his gun unless he actually sighted "some object—that is to say, the actual presence "of the animal is a necessity to the pulling of "the trigger. In the same manner, once the "recruit can hit a half crown at 30 yards with "a rook rifle, he will, in spite of himself, shoot "well with the rifle proper at any range."

Mr. Brough Smyth's report on the Alpha Gold Mine, which we publish this morning, will be read with interest by all who may be watching the development of what may prove to be a new and important industry for India. The other day, while remarking upon the same subject, we gave details of the arrangements under which the Alpha Company propose to resume operations, and it is interesting to learn, on the authority of Mr. Smyth, that the want of success under which the Company has hitherto laboured, has not arisen from insuperable difficulties. Indeed, Mr. Smyth declares he is satisfied that even if the best scientific and technical knowledge had been at the disposal of the Company, it would have been impossible, with the machinery and appliances they possessed, to have extracted gold from the stone at anything like a paying cost. But even under the most disadvantageous circumstances gold was extracted at the rate of 10 dwts. and 12 grains per ton of quartz. And as it is known that most of the gold in the Alpha stone was lost during the process, the prospects of future success are thus seen to be very promising. It was feared at first that the Wynaad gold existed in combination with other mineral substances, and that the difficulty of separating the precious metal from the matrix would be found chemically insurmountable. Mr. Smyth has now definitely ascertained that this apprehension is groundless, and that no such difficulties exist, while he does not believe that the cost of labour and of fuel would be so great as to injuriously affect mining pursuits in Southern India. The report contains the result of experiments made on quartz taken from different parts of the workings, some of which are startling, and, as Mr. Smyth observed, "would "have occasioned excitement amongst persons "not acquainted with quartz mining." Certainly, when we are told that some of the quartz was estimated by persons well able to form an opinion to contain 1,000 ozs. or more per ton, we cannot wonder if there has been excitement over the question in the Wynaad. At all events, it has been thoroughly ascertained that "the "reef within the boundaries of the Alpha Company's area is in some parts highly auriferous," and the future success of the operations of the Company, if carefully conducted, seem to be fairly well assured. Gold mining may still turn out to be one of the great industries of Southern India.

The Town Council had submitted to them yesterday the final report of the Consulting Engineer (Mr. Forde) on the Bhundarwada Service Reservoir Scheme, and also the Municipal Commissioner's Minute thereon. Mr. Forde concurs in the opinion of the Executive Engineer, that it is advisable to construct a service reservoir at 109 Town Hall datum, but does not agree with Mr. Walton that an 18-inch pipe will be sufficient for the additional main proposed to be laid down in connection with the scheme. He considers that, looking to future requirements it would be economical in the end to lay a 36 inch main, because that "would form part of "any new scheme for adding to the Vehar "gathering ground, an extension of which he "considers desirable." On this point, Mr. Grant, in his Minute, draws attention to the opinion expressed by Major Tulloch in his Report on the Improvement of the Water Supply, that "altogether the cost of "these works (new dams), about 72 lakhs of "rupees, would be so out of proportion to the "benefits to be derived from them that we may "look upon it as a hopeless task to store much "more water in Vehar than it holds at present. "The money that would be required for the new "dams would be used to far better purpose else "where." As regards the outlay, an 18-inch main is estimated to cost six lakhs and thirty two thousand rupees, while the cost of a main double the size would be twenty lakhs. The only money available for the reservoir and proposed new main is the sum of ten lakhs set aside last year from the Drainage Loan for the reservoir and filtering bed, and unless the Council decide to pay for the new main by dispensing with filtration and the reservoir cover—which is not a course likely to be adopted, seeing that the members are fully alive to the great improvement required in the quality as well as the quantity of water supplied to the city—the money for the construction of the main will have to be raised by a new loan. Mr. Forde proposes, in the event of money not being forthcoming for the construction of a 36 inch main throughout, "to spend "the money which an 18-inch main would cost in "laying a 36-inch main as far as the money would "admit of." We should think it is hardly likely that the Council will consent to go to work in this peddling way. Mr. Forde is very vague as to the "future requirements," which he thinks render the construction of a 36 inch main advisable at this juncture; and the Council will probably agree with the Commissioner that it would not be wise to "spend "three times as much money as they are obliged "to spend, on a larger main than is actually required." The Council did not discuss the question yesterday, but postponed the subject for a week to give members an opportunity of carefully perusing the reports.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Lord Beaconsfield's Mansion House speech did not contain the expected announcement of an immediate dissolution of Parliament ; and the general impression, consequently, now is that there will be no general election this year. The Liberals are so disorganized that the Conservative managers probably calculate on seeing them go from bad to worse next Session. They have not, indeed, a single rallying point left. Their forlorn efforts to excite an agitation about the county franchise and disestablishment meet with no response ; and sufficient success has attended the foreign policy of the Ministry to turn the edge of all the criticisms made upon it. In Turkey, in India, and in South Africa, Lord Beaconsfield has at least not failed to do something, though he may not have done all he could have wished ; and there can be no doubt that the country is now satisfied with the Berlin Treaty and the Zulu and Afghan campaigns. In Egypt, again, England and France seem now to be getting their own way ; and it may be anticipated that they will ere long force the Sultan to settle the Greek frontier question. One cannot be surprised therefore at the tone of elation in which Lord Salisbury speaks of the work done by the Foreign Office. Then, again, as regards Home affairs, the Government has most cleverly propitiated its most determined opponents, the Irish Nationalists, by passing a University Bill which concedes the endowment of Catholic education in Ireland. It is true that the Conservatives six years ago joined Mr. Fawcett and the Secularists in defeating Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill, which was laid down on the same lines ; but at that time they were out of office. Now that they are in power, their leaders can easily induce them to take a more statesmanlike view of the question ; and Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, being already committed to endowment, are too much [illegible] any factious opposition to the Ministerial Bill. The result is that the Government will be passed with ease a measure which the Liberals when in power could never have carried against the united forces of Conservative Protestants and philosophical Radicals. The scheme will not satisfy the Irish Home Rulers, who will not only in all probability encourage to agitate more ; but Lord Beaconsfield has no doubt ascertained that it will win over to his side the Irish priesthood, who are by no means enamoured of Home Rule, and whose influence at elections often counterbalance that of Mr. Parnell and the other irreconcilables.

Although the Afghan approved to be not very formidable enemies, and there was much mismanagement and conduct of the advance to Kandahar—I think most persons will regret that the claim of Lord Lytton to receive the thanks of Parliament for the results of the Afghan war should have been challenged. Everyone must admit that the proclaimed objects of the war have been completely and quickly and on the whole cheaply, obtained; and this is all Parliament had to look at. When you consider that a year ago Shere Ali had received at Kabul, with a great display of friendship, an Envoy from the Czar of Russia and was preparing to defy the Indian Government, and that now the Russians have been expelled from Afghanistan and a British Resident at Kabul directs the policy of the new Amir, it is impossible to deny that a great change, favourable to British interests, has been accomplished in Central Asia. The uneasiness created in Russia by the successful British advance is a significant testimony to the importance of Lord Lytton's achievement. The expedition under General Lazareff against the Turks is avowedly an attempt to regain for Russia the prestige she has lost by her repulse from Kabul ; and another fact worthy of notice is that, even if the Russian troops were now to carry out the long-cherished purpose of seizing Merv, the new position occupied by our troops beyond the old frontier of India enables our Government to contemplate such a movement with comparative indifference. Our troops [illegible] grandly about their designs, while it seemed that the Zulus were likely to provide occupation for a large British army for many months to come ; but they have been much meeker since Lord Chelmsford defeated Cetewayo. We now hear a great deal about the difficulties of the march to Merv, and the Russian papers give out that General Lazareff will be satisfied with punishing the Turkomans and will not annex any territory. But in any case the occupation of Merv by a Russian force would cause no great anxiety to the English, now that the latter are securely established at Kabul and Kandahar, and can at any moment advance on Herat. I presume, however, that Kandahar will not be evacuated by our troops till General Lazareff's expedition is broken up. The English Ministry, too, is showing signs of great diplomatic activity in Persia, and will no doubt push the advantages it has gained in Afghanistan by working on the fears of the Shah and detaching him from the Russian alliance. The appointment of Major St. John as British Consul at Asterabad, where he will be able to watch what goes on in the debateable ground at the south-east of the Caspian, is, viewed in this light, a step of considerable importance. Another appointment announced by the *Times* this week, that of General Valentine Baker to the civil and military command of the Kurdistan frontier is an illustration of the watchful anxiety of the British Government to keep the Russians within the frontier fixed by the Treaty of Berlin, and to stop any further encroachments of theirs in Central Asia. No sensible man imagined that the Afghan war, any more than the convention with Turkey for the defence of Armenia and Kurdistan, would suffice to end the career of Russian ambition. These are only means to an end. The conflict between England and Russia in the East must go on ceaselessly till it is decided by the issue of a great war between these Powers ; but what has been done lately by England, if only it be vigilantly followed up, must vastly diminish those chances of ultimate success which a year ago seemed to be all in favour of Russia.

Mr. Fawcett, who has the command of an unlimited supply of virtuous indignation, has this week been lucky enough to get the chance of fulminating against the possible increase of the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh's pension. Mr. Fawcett contends that the Government of India is simply a trustee for the people of India, and that it is guilty of malversation when it uses the money of Indian taxpayers to add to the enjoyments of a pensioned prince, whose chief occupation in life is game-preserving. But this argument is historically untrue. The Government of India is, so far as the revenues of the Punjab are concerned, not the trustee of "the people," who had no recognised existence before 1849, but the successor by right of conquest to the absolute power of Runjeet Singh. It is in this capacity alone that it has the disposal of the money taken from Punjabi taxpayers ; and all precedents warrant a conqueror, who has gained such a position, in treating the family of the deposed dynasty with the utmost tenderness. The Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, too, has exceptional claims ; for he has adopted the religion of his conquerors, married a Christian wife, and settled down to the life of an English country gentleman, with a strongly marked and somewhat costly taste for field sports. This rational way of accepting the British conquest of India is rare enough among native princes to merit favourable consideration ; and it seems to me, though I know nothing of the merits of the case as presented to the India Office, that State policy requires the Government to treat the Maharaja generously.

The weather is too exasperating a topic to be written about. We actually had two or three fine days nearly a fortnight ago, and rejoiced in the coming of summer ; but the promise was fallacious. Regularly every morning now the glass moves slowly up ; regularly every night it falls again, and the day breaks with the same gloomy prospect of clouds and rain. The thermometer ranges from 64° to 70° at the outside, and there is no heat to ripen the fruits of the earth. The autumn tints are already beginning to show on the leaves of the trees, and yet in Kent, the garden of England, the corn is as green as if this were the month of June instead of August. There is no prospect now of an abundant harvest, and men see with a shuddering prospect opening before them of another year of intense agricultural and mercantile depression. Even the jovial Lord Beaconsfield could not hold out on Wednesday any hope of better days to his agricultural friends. He could only fall back on the philosophy of Dr. Pangloss, and assure them that their condition was far better than it might have been if they had been mere peasant proprietors. With the exquisite simplicity which marks most of his essays on economical subjects, he explained to them that the distribution of agricultural wealth in England among landlords, tenant-farmers, and labourers, is a divine law of nature, as the land must pay three incomes—one being the interest on stock, the second on floating capital employed in working a farm, and the third the wages fund. These three elements form the revenue of every kind of business ; and it seems as absurd to tell the farmer to be content with his lot instead of aspiring to own the land, as it would not to tell the tenant of a shop never to wish to become the owner of it. I am, however, far from being a believer myself in peasant proprietors, anymore than I am in small shopkeepers. The present state of society in England seems to be the only one that makes scientific agriculture possible, and no one really wishes to disturb it. If the agricultural interest tried to protect itself against the competition which has combined with bad harvests to injure it, what could it accomplish against the manufacturing interest in the large towns, which reaps the benefits of competition ? What is more to the point is to consider how far this competition will go ; and, when we know that people in New York are already beginning to complain of the excessive exports of corn and cattle to England, which have the effect of making bread and meat cheaper in London than in New York, we see that American competition must have nearly reached a limit beyond which it cannot go.

Mr. Ernest Syed has just published a very elaborate and interesting handbook, in which he attributes the decline of English trade since 1873 entirely to the depreciation of silver, and advocates the adoption by England of a bi-metallic currency. There can be but one opinion as to the effect a re-monetization of silver in this country would have in reviving the demand in silver currency countries for English goods ; and it is strange that England should so perversely stop the way against the appreciation of silver by refusing to negotiate with foreign countries on the subject. Reuter informs us to-day that the German Government has officially notified to the United States its willingness to modify its silver policy and discuss with the United States the adoption of a bi-metallic standard. England therefore is now the only country which stands aloof from an agitation which would benefit her most of all. I am glad to say that an important meeting is to be held in the Guildhall next week to try and overcome this obstinacy.

The Oriental Bank shares have been sold freely at falling prices this week, on account, I believe, mainly of the bad commercial news from Ceylon. I don't think, however, that the Bank has done itself any good by its announced offer to withdraw from business in South Africa in favour of a new Bank which is simply to buy the Oriental's freeholds and fixtures without paying anything for the good-will of the business. What, it is asked, can a business have been worth which is sold for nothing ? J. M. M.

NOTES FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

We are entering the tropics of dissipation ; and races, regattas, dances, dinners, etc., will make the public happy during next month.

The Civil Service Ball takes place on the 27th instant. On the 1st proximo, a dance will be given by the 78th Highlanders, one of the most hospitable and popular regiments Poona has seen. On the 5th, the 2-11th give a ball ; on the 8th, the Artillery give an afternoon dance ; on the 9th, H. E. the Governor has invited Poona to an evening dance ; and on the 11th, the R.E. give the second of their very pleasant dancing parties. The Club Ball will probably come off on the 17th. Altogether there is much gaiety in store for us.

The Poona crew is in training for the regatta, and is in fairly good condition. I doubt that they will be up to the mark of last year when they rowed down the Bombay crew by sheer hard pulling. The crew is strong, and probably the mile will not be too much for them, but the impossibility of men who have been some time in India undoing hard training is against them.

The result of the late shooting in Poona has put Colonel Laughton in a good place for the Championship of the Association, and unless the other stations are very good indeed, he should pull it off with his 415 points.

The Poona *vs.* Bombay Cricket Match has begun as I write this. The team dines to-night at the Club, entertained by the cricketing members.

[illegible] that there will be a good show of figure and landscape paintings, and that there is a chance of some excellent oil colours being shown by a rising animal painter, a new feature in our Poona Exhibition.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The gup that has gone the round of the papers that on Brigadier General T. Wright, C. B., vacating his command next year, the appointment will be abolished together with the Assistant Adjutant Generalship, is altogether premature. There was a similar talk a few years ago. It would be too much, perhaps, for the officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force to look after 4 cavalry, 4 batteries artillery, and 6 infantry regiments, about 7,000 in all, in addition to the large garrison of Secunderabad. A trial would cost nothing, as the Hyderabad Contingent Medical Department is ruled or rather superintended by the Surgeon General I. M. D., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

I quite agree with "Field Officer" that old weather-beaten service native commissioned officers should be made to walk, also officers 55 years of age ; but "Field Officer" perhaps did not think that there is no "drill instructor" between the European adjutant and a havildar ; this is why the men are said to be slow in their drill. Why not again introduce the European staff sergeants into the Hyderabad Contingent ? at present not one exists ; hence the reason the "regular army" has the advantage over their *confreres* in the Contingent.

The following removals will take place between the 14th November next and 6th February 1880 :—

1st Cavalry,	Mominabad	to reach	Bolarum 2nd December.
2nd ,,	Bolarum	to Hingolee,	arrive 15th January.
3rd ,,	Aurungabad	to Mominabad,	24th January.
4th ,,	Hingolee	to Aurungabad,	5th January 1880.
No. 1 Field Battery,	Bolarum	to Hingolee,	18th January.
No. 2 ,, ,,	Aurungabad	to Ellichpur,	7th Feb.
No. 3 ,, ,,	Hingolee	to Bolarum,	3rd December.
No. 4 ,, ,,	Ellichpur	to Aurungabad,	4th Jan.

The three officers—Captains Maltby and Cummins and Lieut. Adye who were doing duty with the Field Transport Train, Afghanistan, have returned to their respective corps—the 2nd Infantry, 4th Cavalry, and 5th Infantry.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERAR, August 19.

The cry is now "too much rain," and a break in the weather would be beneficial to the crops, which are in a thriving condition. The future looks very promising, but the rascally grain vendors, who have an eye to business in filling their coffers, are determined to stick to their old prices of vending the cereals ; as a pretext now they say, there has been too much rain, and crops will fail

It is satisfactory to find that at last "right is might" in the Berars has predominated in the case of Mr. Heath, Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police, who has been promoted to District Superintendent of Police in the place of poor Christian, deceased. The appointment has been vacant since the latter end of April last ! The police in Berar have an efficient staff, and has lately captured the notorious vagabond Nagiah, who defied the *bobbies'* skill. Nagiah is now safely launched in jail for 33 years, the total sentence of his crimes—dacoity and ill-treating the police.

The *shadow* of reduction in the P. W. D. has passed into Berar, and it is strongly rumoured that a few will take the *dernier resort* and bid adieu to the Public Work Department since Government has made it compulsory that *every* official in the Public Works Department should retire on completing 55 years of age, similarly so the order should be enforced into *every* Department in the H. A. D., and not make "fish of one and flesh of the other." If the 55 years order be carried and reductions made in the Berar Commission, it would increase the "surplus Berar revenue" to a *few lakhs* annually. When, Oh ! when will the "penny-wise and pound-foolish" system be discarded.

The health in the Berars are better looked after now, but so long as every drain, field, and river beds are made latrines deaths by th

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Major Sir Robert Sandeman has left Khelat for Kandahar.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The Queen-Empress yesterday presented Lord William Beresford with the Victoria Cross.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A small detachment of General Lazareff's force had advanced on the 20th July as far as Tschat. Considerable difficulty is being experienced with the transport; water is scarce, and there is great mortality from dysentery and fever. It is believed the advance of General Lazareff with the main body will be postponed till the cold season.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

General Lord Chelmsford has arrived in England from the Cape.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Russia has consented to restore Kuldja to the Chinese.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Aug. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

PORT SAID, Aug. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Aroot, outward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

SUEZ, Aug. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras 5 5-16

The Manchester Market has been firm in tone, but higher prices asked seriously checks business.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 78

4½ per cent. do. 83½

3 per cent. Consols for account 97

3 per cent. French Rente, 1877 87

Bar Silver 51½

Arrivals.—Junfrau and Nero.

Departure.—Macedonia.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cent.	Fort. In. cent.	Byculla. In. cent.
Total previously registered..	53 50	61 75	64 52
25 Monday	0 17	....	.....
26 Tuesday	.....	0 5	0 3
Total.....	53 67	61 80	64 55
Fall up to 26th Aug. 1878.....	87 38	95 57	93 16
Do. to 26th Aug. 1877.....	49 12	38 74	45 26

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—AUG. 26.

CANNANORE, 4-35 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E. Fall of rain 7 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather showery; wind W. 4; thermometer 81·7; barometer 29·838. Fall of rain 1 inch 24 cents.

MANGALORE, (Aug. 25).—Weather rainy; wind SW., N. by E. Fall of rain 95 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-50 p. m.—Weather fair; wind S. E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·32.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W. light, thermometer 80. Fall of rain 1 inch 3 cents.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 21.

(As taken at 10 A.M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Dry bulb.	Change since yesterday.	Humidity. Wet bulb.	Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.
Jacobabad	29·580	−016	89·8	−1·5	80·6	66	0	SE	3	0
Kurrachee	29·644	−017	86·0	+0·5	78·8	65	5	S S W	17	8
Deesa	29·749	...	80·7	...	75·2	76	...	W S W	9	7
Rajkot	29·724	+001	84·1	−1·0	75·1	78	+ 8	W	9	0
Surat	29·735	+006	81·0	+0·5	76·5	79	− 4	S W	2	10
Bombay	29·796	+003	80·5	+3·0	73·5	91	−7	W S W	8	10
Goa	29·879	−004	78·0	...	75·5	89	− 2	W	4	7
Akola	29·731	−008	90·2	−1·0	72·1	66	− 8	W	8	...
Belgaum	29·856	−015	71·9	+2·0	69·1	87	− 4	W	7	8

0·00
0·20

WEATHER REMARKS.

Kurrachee—Fine weather with passing clouds.

Deesa—Dark gloomy weather; fine weather with passing clouds.

Rajkot—Fog; fine weather with passing clouds.

Surat—Overcast with rain; moist and muggy.

Bombay—Overcast; passing showers during day.

Goa—Overcast; moist and misty.

Akola—Overcast; gale of wind.

Belgaum—Passing temporary showers; passing showers during day.

* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th August 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·686
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	906
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	83·3
Minimum do. at 10 a.m.	74·4
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	From midnight 353
Fall of Rain	to midnight. 0·17
Total fall during the month	20·64
" " year	53·67

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 7 29-32 to 15-16d. per Re.

Ditto 6 months' sight.1s. 8 5 32d. "

Credits, 3 " " ..1s. 8¼. "

Documents, 3 " " ....1s. 8 3-16d. "

France 3 " " ....2·13 "

LETTERS from the Cape brought by the mail of the 15th of July, which arrived at Plymouth before the English mail had left state that the policy of Sir Garnet Wolseley in forbidding operations against Secocoeni excites very general disapproval, and apprehension is felt about the hasty withdrawal from Zululand, Cetewayo's forces being merely dispersed, and the chiefs who have surrendered including none of his councillors, except Dabulamanzi, who was in danger of his life for repeated failures. A trooper of the Transvaal horse who was captured and taken to Secoceni's town states that that chief expressed to him a great desire for peace, and liberated him and gave him a letter sent some years ago to Secoceni by the British Resident. A despatch from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was published on July 12 on the Confederation question, of which the following is a summary:—

Sir Michael points out the obvious advantages of union, and says that the time has arrived when the advantages of responsible government should be extended beyond the Cape Colony, so as to bring all that knowledge, experience, and authority of a Parliament representing all South Africa to bear on the "singularly difficult and intricate problems of government in the country." Abandoning the idea of a conference of delegates at Cape Town as impracticable, he suggests that resolutions be at once laid before the Cape Parliament affirming the expediency of establishing a Union, and suggesting such a definite form of Parliamentary Constitution as would in the opinion of the Cape Parliament secure a fair share of representation to each of the several members who might be admitted into that Union. In framing such resolutions, due attention would of course be paid to the provisions of the "South Africa Act, 1877;" and the amount contributed by the inhabitants of each province towards the revenue of the Union would doubtless be considered as an element of primary importance in calculating the share of representation to be allotted to it. The further details requiring settlement before an Order in Council could be issued under the "South Africa Act, 1877," including the nature of the government to be accorded to each province, could be arranged at leisure, subject, of course, to the approval of her Majesty's Government, by a conference of delegates from the communities affected to be appointed for that purpose. Referring to the lately disturbed eastern frontier as not to be settled in the present condition of affairs, Sir Michael says: "England, which has borne expense without direct benefit, cannot be expected to undertake the responsibility of the future government and expense of the recently-acquired districts." Pointing out the necessity of a consistent and uniform South African policy to prevent trouble with the natives endangering the whole colony, he also asserts the necessity of union for combined action if necessary. Respecting the general scheme of defence and the mode in which the cost is to be borne, Sir Michael says: "It would be contrary to the true and permanent interest of South Africa itself that her Majesty's subjects in that country should continue to rely upon the Imperial troops for defence against native attacks or insurrections; and hereafter her Majesty's forces will only be permanently stationed there as a garrison at or near Cape Town for the defence of a naval station of great importance to the whole empire. In these circumstances an immediate necessity will arise for a regular organization for the frontier defence of the Union. It may be confidently anticipated that the danger to be provided against will soon be materially diminished by the settlement of Zulu affairs on a basis which will afford adequate security for the safety of her Majesty's subjects in that part of South Africa; but her Majesty's Government do not forget that the Cape Colony, while obtaining the advantages, will also incur the responsibilities inseparable from the chief position in an important Union. They would, therefore, be prepared, if the suggestions I have made were carried out in a manner which they could approve, and a pledge was given by the Cape Parliament on behalf of the colony, to be afterwards confirmed by the Union Legislature, that no further aid should be required from this country for military purposes, to propose to Parliament that, as its contribution towards defensive organization pending the complete establishment and consolidation of the Union, this country should undertake for a term of five years to provide annually a sum equal to that voted by the Union Legislature for the maintenance of a frontier defence force, the numbers of such force and the places at which it should be stationed being mutually agreed upon between the Imperial and Colonial Governments. This force would be raised by the Union Government, and not borne on the Imperial Army Estimates."

The Colonial Ministry replied to this despatch that Ministers, although deeply interested in the cause of confederation, are unable to view it in its consideration as a practical question at the present moment. The whole of the South African communities are anxiously awaiting the result of the war on the Natal and Transvaal frontiers. Pending its settlement Ministers cannot but feel that to "submit general proposals for the establishment of a South African Union Territory Confederation to the Cape Parliament would be to invite the Legislature to commit itself to unknown responsibilities. In the event of the war now raging on those frontiers being concluded, and peace established on a satisfactory basis, it will afford Ministers great pleasure to submit to the Legislature proposals based on the principles referred to in the despatch, in the confidence that they will meet, on the part of the parliamentary representatives of this colony, with a favourable reception."

THE *Globe* hears from a good source that the conviction of the court-martial by which Captain Carey was found guilty of cowardice in the field, in connection with the Prince Imperial's death, has been quashed by the Judge Advocate-General on the ground of informalities—one being that the signature of a member of the court was not attached to the finding, and another that one of the witnesses did not give his evidence on oath.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, as we shortly announced by telegram, was present at a banquet given to Her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House and responded to the principal toast. He claimed that the Berlin Treaty, which had been said by the opponents of the Ministers to be impracticable, had now been carried into full effect, and that an adequate and scientific frontier to our Indian Empire had been attained. He spoke at some length of the commercial and agricultural depression, and, criticising a statement made by Lord Hartington, contrasted the English system of agriculture with the peasant proprietorship applauded by theoretical philosophers. Apologising for what he called his lecture on this subject, he said he might not have an opportunity for a long time of again addressing his constituents, and he concluded by expressing the gratitude of the Ministry for the patriotic support they had received from the City. Lord Salisbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Admiralty were among the other speakers.

As we lately noticed, Government has decided that licences for the retail sale of county liquor in the town and island of Bombay shall be put up to auction from the 1st of January next. On this intention becoming known a number of the licensed retail sellers of liquor presented a petition to His Excellency in Council, praying that the existing system of granting licences might be continued, without any alteration; or if any change was thought desirable the petitioners suggested that a commission composed of the non-native officers of the Government and a few native gentlemen of the city of Bombay should be appointed. To this petition a reply, to the effect that the prayer of the petitioners cannot be granted, has been received from the Governor.

THE Madrasees are following the example of Bombay, and are going in for compulsory vaccination. A draft Bill for making vaccination compulsory was submitted to Government on the 24th July last, and the Government has directed that it shall be circulated to the Board of Revenue, to collectors, and presidents of all the local and municipal boards for opinion. The bill has been drafted by the Advocate General, in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner "after perusal of the Vaccination Act of Bombay and other papers furnished us." It is in the first instance to be applied to the town of Madras, and subsequently extended to other Municipalities and Local Fund areas as soon as local authorities are prepared to accept the responsibility of working the Act.

ON Friday last the Commissioner of Lucknow Colonel Reid, gave his decision and passed sentences on the prisoners in the great case of forgery of stamps and adhesive court-fee labels, Hussein Bux, the forger, sentenced to 17 years' transportation and Rs. 500 fine; Devi Pershad, 7 years' transportation; Behari Lall, 7 years' transportation; Gya Pershad, 7 years' transportation; Suraj Pershad, 10 years' transportation; Shunker Lall, 5 years' rigorous imprisonment; Muni Lall, 3 years after expiration of present sentence he is undergoing, of 10 years; and Sham Behari, 2 years after expiration of present sentence he is undergoing, of 14 years; Ganga Pershad was acquitted. The proceedings before the Commissioner did not throw any further light on the mode in which the forgeries were committed, or the exact amount misappropriated, than was ascertained when the prisoners were committed by the City Magistrate.

A SHIKARPUR correspondent asks:—How comes it that Colonel Nuttall is *honoured* by being left out of the list of honours conferred, as given in your issue of the 14th instant? To say nothing of his services in Afghanistan, this officer did "yeoman's service" to the expedition in Sind. Had it not been for his exertions when he returned to Jacobabad from leave, when the whole district was under water, the troops would never have been passed to the front. Colonel Mainwaring had already reported the feat to be impossible! Colonel Nuttall's exertions in collecting carts, camels and supplies, and making all the necessary arrangements so satisfactorily and rapidly, deserved, if not a C.B. or K.C.B., at all events an Indian K.C.S.I. Query—Have all those stars and ribbons been given *honoris causa* or merely from personal favour or caprice?

THE Indian papers have received with general satisfaction the news of the result of the trial of Lieut. Carey, as telegraphed by Reuter from the *Times*.

A TELEGRAM from Simla to the *Pioneer* states that Pearson, the defendant in the personation case, was acquitted on the 23rd inst. on all charges. The Judge said he had acted foolishly, but not criminally.

THE Ali Kheyl correspondent of the Lahore paper telegraphs under date Aug. 22, that six men have been killed and two wounded on the road to Shinak. The wounded men are not expected to live. Three hundred Afridis are said to have joined the Zaimukhs.

RESPECTING the Torres Straits mail service, the *Sydney Evening News* understands that it is the intention of the Queensland Government, having in view the present financial state of that colony, and with the prospect of a fortnightly mail service between England, Melbourne, and Sydney, to discontinue the present mail contract with the Eastern and Australian Steam Company at the end of the present term.

THE *North German Gazette*, in an article upon the Roumanian question, points out that while the Great Powers themselves have left nothing undone that could testify to their respect for the decisions of the Berlin Congress, the Roumanian Government has thought it might evade submission in principle to the will of Europe. It adds: "In a recent circular note, M. Campineau, the Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, again attempted to enter into a sort of controversy with the Great Powers on the subject of the decisions of the Congress. The necessity of upholding the dignity of those divisions forbids any such after-discussion, under any circumstances, and it can scarcely be doubted that this view has everywhere been taken of the Circular, which, however, as far as we know, has not been officially communicated to the German Government. The programme of the newly-formed Government in Roumania expresses a readiness to settle the Jewish question in the spirit of the decisions of the Congress, and Roumania's own interest requires that the fulfilment of this intention should not again meet with obstruction from the Parliamentary intrigues of party men. It will not do to console oneself with the thought that there can be no intention of using force to compel the execution of the decisions of the Congress, and that Roumania may, therefore, venture to continue her resistance. It is a condition of existence for a modern State that it should bow to the laws of international right. Roumania would jeopardise the present and sacrifice her future, if, with inconceivable pride, she should dream of placing herself permanently outside the sphere of normal international relations."

EXPERIMENTS with the new machine gun, which has been called the Nordenfeldt, after the name of its inventor, are going on at Woolwich. The weapon has been adopted by the Admiralty for use on board ship. The particular purpose of this gun is to repel the attacks of torpedo boats, which are being designed upon a plan supposed to render them invulnerable under a fire of rifle bullets, being protected by a light steel armour. Considerable secrecy is observed in conducting the trials, which the War Department have undertaken solely for the information of the Admiralty, and there is apparently some mystery about the gun which it is thought desirable to conceal. The barrels are very stoutly made, being more than 3 inches in external diameter where strength is most necessary, providing a thickness of metal adapted for the employment of gun-cotton cartridges; and the mechanism of the breech is combined with magnetic batteries and electric coils in some manner which cannot at present be explained. The gun is very rapid in action, it is traversed and elevated by simple appliances, and it has made very accurate shooting, even at long ranges. Its stand is a kind of bed of iron, and the whole apparatus has the appearance of being exceedingly heavy. As already stated in Parliament, a large number of these Nordenfelds have been ordered for the use of the Royal Navy.

THE KHOJA MURDER AT KURRACHEE.

THE second case tried at the Kurrachee Sessions, which commenced on the 18th inst., was the one known as the Korrachee Khoja murder case. The accused was Mooljee Kutchra, who, on the morning of the 24th February last, shot Mr. Lallun Allane, an influential Khoja merchant, near the carriage stand not far from the *Commercial Press*. The accused shot Lallun in the breast with a pistol, and ran away; but he was soon captured, and it was found that besides the pistol he was armed with a spear and knife, and that he had a quantity of spare ammunition about him. Lallun was taken to the Civil Hospital, where he shortly afterwards died. Before the Magistrate Mr. Gibbons, the accused admitted having committed the murder; but at his trial last Monday he said that the pistol somehow went off. There was, however, no doubt of his guilt, for apart from his confession the evidence showed that he fired when a sign was made to him by another Khoja who was standing near. Judge Baker in delivering his judgment yesterday said:—"There is every reason for supposing that the accused acted as the tool of others who are not before the Court. It appears that there are two factions in the Khoja community, and Lallun Allana was a leading member of one of them. In consequence of this an attack was made upon him some time back, and after a lengthy trial in the case seven members of the other faction were punished. The bitter feeling between the two parties existed till recently, for in October last the members of the orthodox party petitioned that Lallun might not be allowed to build near the Imamwarra, on the ground that their religious feelings would be hurt by his teaching heterodox doctrine so near their place of worship. The accused did not know Lallun, and on the fact that the latter held so prominent a position in the opposite faction points to the conclusion that the murder was planned by others." With regard to the Kurrachee Police, she learned Judge observed:—"It says very little for the efficiency of the police that the accused should have been allowed to go about armed in broad daylight in the thoroughfare where the murder was committed. The absence of detective power is also very conspicuous, for, beyond the statement of one witness that the accused had been working in the Aga's garden there is no evidence to shew what his antecedents are. There is evidence also that two Khojas were present at the time of the murder, and were evidently abetting the accused; but the police officer in charge of the case never brought them before the Magistrate in order that the value of the evidence might be tested by a competent Court. It is to be regretted that the chief offenders have not yet been brought to justice." The prisoner Mooljee Kutchra was sentenced to death.

THE *Beacon* of the 21st inst. states that in connection with the above case three Khojas have been taken into custody, and are lodged in Jail. Their names are Joomoo Valles, Vurjoo Walles, and Gookul Mi Paddoo. They are charged under Sections 302 and 109 I. P. C., with abetment of the crime of murder.

THE HYDRABAD (SIND) MURDER CASE.

LAST week, Major Grant, Judge of the High Court of the Province of Sind, was occupied for three days in hearing the arguments of counsel in the appeal preferred on behalf of fourteen prisoners who had been convicted by Mr. Parsons, Judge and Sessions Judge of Hydrabad, of rioting, housebreaking by night, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The facts of the case were as follows. A young woman with some pretentions to beauty, named Roshil, had, it appears, as her first husband a man named Teku, who lived at Dalor in the Taluka of Shadapoor. Teku having died, she determined to re-marry, and chose for her second husband, one Jagu, resident of Jan Mahomed, a village about 8 or 10 miles from Dalor. On the night of the 3rd March, Roshil eloped with Jagu to his village, where next morning they were married. The elopement of Roshil was soon discovered, and her relatives and friends appeared in Jan Mahomed on the same day and demanded of the *Mukhee* of the village that Roshil should given back to them with her ornaments. But Jagu refused to let pretty Roshil go, and Roshil too refused to leave Jagu, both declaring they were man and wife. She, however, gave up her ornaments. On the 6th the Dalor people left the village, much disappointed. In the evening they held a meeting and about the middle of the night went in a large body to the Jan Mahomed village, broke into Jagu's house, strangled him, and carried his wife off by force back to Dalor. Jagu's body was found the next morning in a well. Before the Session Court, only four of the accused admitted that they went to the village on the night in question, but maintained that no force whatever was used, that Roshil accompanied them of her own accord, that they never beat Jagu, and that he must have committed suicide. The Judge of the Sudder Court delivered judgment on the 19th inst. The sentence passed on two of the principal accused Jasoo and Hemraj has been reduced from 10 years to 7 years and 7 years to 3 years and fine. The sentence on Thaku, Rupo, and Bhagu has been reduced from 5 years to 2 years and fine; that on Sono and Bijar from 2 years to 1 year and fine; and that on Hordee from 2 years to six months. Bijhu, Dullo, and Ganga have been acquitted and discharged. Most of the accused are, we hear, men who possessed considerable influence in the village of Dalor, and the case has excited considerable interest in the Hydrabad district.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Gwalior, Commander J. C. Babot, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 8th August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr H P Jacob
Mr J Atherton
Mr Wm Swins
Mr Geo. Shoebridge
Mr P Ryan and son
Mr A H Coombe
Mrs Ward and infant
Major C G Buxton
Capt. in Lawrie
Mr and Mrs Balcher.

FROM MALTA—Mr P Emmery.

FROM VENICE.

Mr H de Hond
Mr D Farazzoli
Dr Faskin.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R Cruise
Mr A W Paul
Dr R D Ghose.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM AUGUST 2 TO AUGUST 8, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, left Marlborough House on Saturday afternoon for Osborne, Isle of Wight. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are also staying at Osborne.

Cabinet Councils were held on Tuesday and yesterday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Dunraven asked several questions in relation to the death of the Prince Imperial and the Court-Martial upon Captain Carey. Lord Bury replied that the papers relating to the Court-Martial had been received, but could not be produced at present. On Monday, Lord Cranbrook produced at present. On Monday, Lord Cranbrook produced at present. On Tuesday and the officers moved a vote of thanks to the Viceroy and the officers and men engaged in the Afghan campaign. Earl Granville approved the vote as regarded the military forces, but reserved his opinion as to the Viceroy. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Napier of Magdala approved the vote, which was agreed to. Upon the second reading of the East India Loan Bill, Lord Northbrook and Lord Stanley of Alderley condemned the policy of the Afghan war, eliciting a complaint from Lord Cranbrook that the attack was made without notice. After a short discussion, the second reading was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, upon the motion for going into Committee on Supply, Mr. Chamberlain called attention to the treatment of the native population in South Africa by the local Colonial authorities, whom he accused of fomenting war to satisfy their greed for land. Sir M. Hicks-Beach vindicated the colonists from the imputation cast upon them, but admitted there had been some acts of injustice. The Navy Estimates were then proceeded with. The House met at noon on Saturday, and after a preliminary discussion respecting the assumed opposition of Scotch members to Irish University education, the House went into Committee upon the Civil Service Estimates. On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a vote of thanks to the Viceroy of India and the military forces engaged in the Afghan campaign. Lord Hartington was disinclined to accept the inclusion of Lord Lytton's name, and Major O'Gorman moved its omission; but after some sharp controversy the amendment was negatived by 143 to 32, and a supplementary vote of thanks was carried by 140 to 28. In Committee of Supply, the Vote of Credit for the Zulu War was discussed in a very desultory manner, the policy of confederation, the justice of the war, and the relations of the Colonies with the mother country being imported into the debate. Eventually the vote was agreed to. At the afternoon sitting, on Tuesday, upon the question of going into Committee upon the Irish University Bill, The O'Donoghue withdrew his motion for the rejection of the Bill, and Mr. J. P. Smyth thereupon moved the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the subject, but after debate the motion was withdrawn. At Wednesday's sitting the new clauses of the Irish University Bill were disposed of, and the Bill passed through Committee. Last night, in the course of a discussion on current business, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Bankruptcy Bill could not be proceeded with this Session. The House was occupied until a late hour in the discussion of various Bills.

Her Majesty's Ministers were entertained at dinner on Wednesday by the Lord Mayor. The Earl of Beaconsfield, replying to the toast in honour of the Ministry, congratulated the country on the complete withdrawal of Russian troops from the territory of the Sultan and upon the approaching satisfactory settlement of the Zulu war. Adverting to the present depression of the agricultural interest, the Premier combated the views recently put forward by Lord Hartington upon the causes of that depression.

In consequence of some depreciatory remarks imputed to Mr. Parnell concerning several of the Home Rule members of Parliament, a warm controversy has arisen between that gentleman and the other members of the Home Rule League.

Colonel Stanley, M. P., the Secretary for War, on Saturday opened a new town-hall at Chorley, and in the course of his speech adverted to the difficulties which the Government had experienced in the conduct of public business in Parliament.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society on Wednesday, it was stated that the loss upon the recent exhibition at Kilburn would not be less than £10,000.

Two boys, bathing near Buckingham, were drowned on Monday, being carried away by the flood caused by heavy rains; and although many persons were on the bank, no effectual assistance could be given.

Henry Pace, who had been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for killing a man, named Cole, who had seduced his daughter, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell at the Middlesex House of Correction on Monday.

The stock markets have, without exception, been flat all the week, and on speculative selling closed yesterday at a fall in all cases. There was at one time a spurt in Consols, the price going up to 98¼ sellers, but the quotation closed at 97¾.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Fife; Lord Tomlestone; Sir Thomas Maclear, F.R.S.; the Rev. W. Brock, Chaplain Bengal Estab.; Maj.-Gen. W. D. Stanley, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. F. Sankey, Vice-Consul at Kustendji; Lady Emily Cocks; Lady Francis Hill; Lady T. Kirkpatrick; B. Littlewood, J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received from Cape Town to July 22. Warlike operations had been suspended, but Ulundi had been reoccupied by a British force. The Zulu chiefs had been invited to meet Sir Garnet Wolseley to confer upon their future relations with the British. Cetywayo was still a fugitive, but his brother-in-law, Oham, had started with a force to obtain his capture or surrender. Sir Bartle Frere had determined to retain his office as Governor in the Cape Colony, and this decision had been approved by the local Legislature.

The session of the French Chambers was closed on Saturday, and will be resumed at the end of November in Paris. On Sunday a statue of M. Thiers was unveiled at Nancy, in the presence of many of the Ministers, Senators, Deputies, and other distinguished personages.

The Sultan is making efforts to remove the adverse impression caused by the removal of Khairaddin Pasha, and has not only conferred a pension upon the ex-Minister, but has invited his assistance in the preparation of a scheme of administrative reform. The delay in appointing Turkish Commissioners to arrange the frontier question with Greece is explained by an apprehension that to do so would imply the acceptance of the Protocol of the Treaty of Berlin as a basis for negotiations.

Great discontent is reported to exist among the Turkish troops, both in Constantinople and in Thrace, on account of long deferred pay and insufficient food, and the dismissal of Osman Pasha, the Minister of War, is called for. It does not appear, however, that these complaints will have effect, as it is announced that the Sultan has just conferred another decoration upon Osman Pasha.

Dr. Lucius, the new Minister of Agriculture at Berlin, was, on Saturday, re-elected Deputy of Erfurt by a considerable majority, the Socialist candidate polling the fewest number of votes even for either of the three candidates.

Dona Maria del Pilar, the eldest unmarried sister of the King of Spain, who was understood to be betrothed to an Austrian Prince, died on Tuesday, at San Ildefonso, after a very short illness.

The opposition to the proposed Panama Canal shows no symptoms of subsiding in the United States. The Government has appointed an engineer to proceed with surveys for a Nicaragua Canal, and has ordered the commander of the squadron on the coast of Central America to which all attempts to commence operations under the De Lesseps scheme.

Yellow fever has appeared in Cuba!

The Peruvian Government has driven out the town of Iquique had been again bombarded by a Chilian squadron, but with little effect. A Chilian transport, with a regiment of cavalry, had been captured.

THE ZULU WAR.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP, DRIFTON UMVALOSI RIVER, JULY 22.

LATEST intelligence confirms the news that the retreat of our forces from Ulundi has created confidence to Cetywayo, who believes and encourages the belief that enormous losses and alarm compelled our return. It is reported that Ibibene, a powerful chief with a following of 3,000 or 4,000 men, is with the King in the Engone forest. Diplomacy may therefore be brought to bear upon the movements of Ibibene's people. All Europeans found among the natives that our messengers would be killed as spies. This revival of spirit in the north spoils the return of our forces to the advanced pitions. Brigadier General Clarke will advance through St. Paul's and occupy Ulundi with two regiments and a fortified post will be formed at Entonganei to be called Fort Victoria. Colonel Baker Russell, with a regiment of Infantry, a squadron of King's Dragoon Guns, and all available irregular cavalry, will move seward, and crossing the White Umvalosi where it cut the Utrecht road will be prepared to operate in the operations south-west of the Lobombo mountains, a fortified post being formed at the Intshlankula to be called Fort George. Sir Garnet Wolseley will go to Ulundi and thence dictate terms of peace. Oham will advance from the north-west, and the Swazies, under Colonel M'Lea, from the north. Fear of Cetywayo's recovery of power which is declared by him, those I have already seen declare they do not wish to have Cetywayo their chief any longer. The King, with his wives and concubines and a small following, is said to be in the Ngome forest. It has not been my message since my message to him at the beginning of this month. Health of No. 1 Division is improving. I am sending all sickly to the rear.

"Say how corps here are to be disposed of when war is over."

We have received from the War Office the following Natal telegram, dated Madeira, August 7, 1879:—

"General Sir G. J. Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War.

"Camp, Lower Umlatoosi Drift, July 21.

"Yesterday I held satisfactory interviews with the principal chiefs of the Coast Districts, informing them generally of plans for settlement of country. They express satisfaction, but all consider quiet is impossible while Cetawayo is at large. They are perplexed by the hasty retiring from Ulundi, and Sir Henry Bulwer reports the same effect produced upon Natal natives; consequently, consider it necessary to return to Ulundi and occupy with troops, myself proceeding there. I have sent messengers to all chiefs to meet me there about 10th of next month to settle country. Force under Baker Russell operates in direction of Black Umvolosi River from Intabankawa, landing Infantry at Port Durnford, assisted by some Burghers, and under Colonel Villiers, Swazis will cross Pongolo River further north, accompanied by Macleod, Political Agent. I consider we have more troops than necessary, and therefore arranging to break up 1st Division and Cavalry Brigade, sending home Generals Crealock and Marshall and staff. Send home 1st Battalion 13th, and 1st Battalion 24th, and 17th Lancers (dismounted), Elaby's battery to sail 30th, to lay down at Cape Town, disbanding numerous Colonial corps. Naval Brigade embarks to-day. Lord Chelmsford, having resigned, returns home with personal staff. General Wood and Colonel Buller go home for rest; much needed by both. All superfluous staff and special service officers will return home. Prospects of speedy peace and satisfactory settlement of country is, in my opinion, good.

"(? From Major-General the Hon. H. Clifford.) July 22.—Since battle of Ulundi, little news except re-occupation of 2d Division and Flying Column, and resolve movement of 2d Division until peace is finally settled. Fort Evelyn occupied; seven weeks' supplies. Kwamagwasa, six weeks, by two companies 24th, with two 9-pounders, 200 Sipahi, 147 mule, 300 bullock Transport and Artillery, sent back to Cape without disembarking. Cetywayo retired to Ngome forest wants confirming. Mule train on coast working well—stage system. Chelmsford has had 60 hours cold rain; great loss in cattle and horses. Was with flying column at Kwamagwasa on 17th. Reports bodies of Scott Douglas, 21st, and Corporal Cottter, Lancers, found near there; buried yesterday, evidently lost their way and had been attacked. Second Division (Newdigate), ten miles from Ulundi, 17th; Marshall, eight, and on 19th moving to Upoko river for grass and wood; country quiet there. Dabulmanzi and three other chiefs submitted. Rowlands, with 88th, two guns, 99th troop of Horse, acting under his orders. Chelmsford left for Kicowe with convoy to await Lord Chelmsford at Eshlazi river north of Ekowe. Army Service Corps from Jumna at Cape ordered up here. Ninety days supply for 24 Division in Upoko Valley. Much damage to stores by storm. Telegraph working perfectly. Stations at Ekowe, Marshall, Evelyn Wood, Kwamagwasa and one being established at St Paul's on 13th. Small flying column under Baker Russell started 14th for Umlatoosi river; 12 days supplies following. Message received with reference to the death of the Prince Imperial from Secretary of State for War and from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to Sir Garnet, from his Royal Highness to Clifford, and one from Ponsonby, by order of the Queen, to Marshall.

"Port Durnford, July 14.

"No 5. Second Division has been returned from neighbourhood of Ulundi to valley of Upoko river, where wood, water, and grass can be had in abundance and troops encamped on high ground. A belt among the bushes of the valley is cleared round camp, and a small fort is being built as a small garrison. A small fort was also established in its rear at Kwamagwasa. I intend visiting flying column at St. Paul's to-morrow before it retires to a position near Ekowe, where I can feed it from the lower Upoko. Engineers have to use it in clearing out the country near Inkanhla and Middle Drift.

"Lord Chelmsford wishes to return to England and I have given him permission to do go. Naval Brigade embarks here in a few days, disbanding some of the expensive irregular cavalry corps. I intend to move a brigade into Trasvaal. I am anxious to keep troops in positions as forward in Zululand as I can there until political position is more firmly settled. Secocoeni has surrendered her yesterday. He commanded the enemy at Rorke's Drift. All the chiefs of the coast district as far as Amatonga frontier have now surrendered. They and, I hope, several others are to meet me at Emangweni next week. Cetywayo, with a few men at Ekuanga remains. Those I have already seen declare they do not wish to have Cetywayo their chief any longer. The King, with his wives and concubines and a small following, is said to be in the Ngome forest. It has not been my message since my message to him at the beginning of this month. Health of No. 1 Division is improving. I am sending all sickly to the rear.

"Tuesday, July 15, 12-30 noon.

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"General Sir G. J. Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War.

"Camp, Lower Umlatoosi Drift, July 21.

"Yesterday I held satisfactory interviews with the principal chiefs of the Coast Districts, informing them generally of plans for settlement of country. They express satisfaction, but all consider quiet is impossible while Cetawayo is at large. They are perplexed by the hasty retiring from Ulundi, and Sir Henry Bulwer reports the same effect produced upon Natal natives; consequently, consider it necessary to return to Ulundi and occupy with troops, myself proceeding there. I have sent messengers to all chiefs to meet me there about 10th of next month to settle country. Force under Baker Russell operates in direction of Black Umvolosi River from Intabankawa, landing Infantry at Port Durnford, assisted by some Burghers, and under Colonel Villiers, Swazis will cross Pongolo River further north, accompanied by Macleod, Political Agent. I consider we have more troops than necessary, and therefore arranging to break up 1st Division and Cavalry Brigade, sending home Generals Crealock and Marshall and staff. Send home 1st Battalion 13th, and 1st Battalion 24th, and 17th Lancers (dismounted), Elaby's battery to sail 30th, to lay down at Cape Town, disbanding numerous Colonial corps. Naval Brigade embarks to-day. Lord Chelmsford, having resigned, returns home with personal staff. General Wood and Colonel Buller go home for rest; much needed by both. All superfluous staff and special service officers will return home. Prospects of speedy peace and satisfactory settlement of country is, in my opinion, good.

"(? From Major-General the Hon. H. Clifford.) July 22.—Since battle of Ulundi

Bungalow. Neither of these has been opened by the Company.

THE MINES.

Now that the thick and high grass is burnt on many of the ridges it is comparatively easy to follow the outcrops of the reefs and to discover old native workings. Since this report was commenced, I have examined very extensive native workings south and west of Wright's Level quite on the edge of the ghat. The ridge southward of the Alpha workings has been sluiced on both sides, and a channel has been cut in the valley about five feet in width and eight feet in depth for a length of more than three hundred yards. There are also numerous subsidiary small channels and deep and large excavations. On following the main channel downwards (it commences at the outcrop of the reef at Wright's Level) in a direction 8° south of west a strong vein of quartz is found nearly three hundred and fifty yards from the Alpha workings. One shaft has been sunk here, but the reef has not been excavated. It appears to have strike of N. 80° W., and is probably a continuation of that which crops out in the jungle on the further side of a stream trending towards the ghat. The existence of these native workings and the reef referred to is, I am informed, unknown to the proprietors of the Alpha Mine. Surrounding the recent excavation at Wright's Level there are other native workings evidently very ancient. There are several shallow pits and small excavations; and heaps of broken quartz are to be seen all along the strike of the reef. At one place, between Wright's Level and the Skull, there is a shallow pit communicating with an aperture like a chimney in which it is probable the quartz was roasted.

Near the Skull and for some distance northwards the workings are numerous, and at the Skull itself there is an excavation, the full extent of which cannot be ascertained as the roof has fallen: as far as it can be examined it shows a width at the entrance of twenty-nine links, a breadth at the broadest part of fifty-three links; and it measures seventy-five links in the mouth of a drive which cannot be followed until some expenditure is incurred in clearing it and securing it. The height of the excavation from floor to roof is twenty-five links. There are vertical shafts communicating with this excavation which no doubt were sunk long before the adit was commenced. The amount of work done on the reef is conclusive proof that the native miners found gold in quantities sufficient to remunerate them. They appear to have dug into the soft casing and taken stone from the foot wall, but they did not confine their operations to this part of the reef. They followed the run of gold wherever they were able to do so.

According to the information I have been able to obtain, it appears that the Alpha Company commenced their mining operations by quarrying stone in the old native workings at the Skull, where they took out about one hundred tons of quartz. Subsequently they quarried stone near Wright's Level, and then the adit named Wright's Level was driven for a length of about twenty feet.

At a point a little more than ninety feet eastward of Wright's Level and twenty-five feet below it an adit forty-two feet in length, five feet in width, and six feet in height was driven to cut the reef, and the reef is now seen in the "face" where a hole has been sunk in quartz to the depth of five feet. The Company or the Tributers also put down a shaft east of but quite near Wright's Level. It was sunk to the depth of forty feet where the reef was struck, and it is said good stone was got from the bottom. Further northward, but still within a few yards of Wright's Level, a shaft was sunk to the depth of sixteen feet and an adit was driven, cutting the shaft about five feet from the bottom. This is known as "Harris' Tunnel." On the slope of the range towards the ghat, and about three hundred and thirty feet east of "Harris' Tunnel," another adit was driven evidently for the purpose of cutting the reef. It has been continued for a distance of over fifty feet. It is not timbered, and near the mouth there is a fall of earth. It has inter-sected a small vein of quartz. It is nearly on the same level as the other adit below Wright's Level. A shallow pit was sunk south of the large excavation at Wright's Level with, I am informed, good results.

Another shaft now filled in and complet-ly covered with broken quartz was sunk on the dip a few feet south of Wright's Level. It was fourteen feet in depth and a drive was put some way for a distance of fourteen feet. It is stated that rich stone was got in the shaft and drive. Subsequently rich stone was broken out, it is said, at the north-western corner of the excavation.

The excavation at Wright's Level, as it appears at present, is eighty feet in length, twenty-two feet in breadth, and from ten to fifteen feet in depth.

Near the excavation at the Skull and about fourteen feet below it some native workings were re-opened by those who had the management of the mines. What is known as "Binny's Level" is situated a little distance northward of the Skull. The reef was cut here about twenty feet from the entrance. Still further northward is "Ryan's Level," which is about twenty-five yards from the battery. A commencement only was made with this work. Indeed it may be described as a hole from which broken quartz—the results of native labour—was carried away to the battery. An adit known as "Withers' Level" not far from the works was driven about fifty feet and then abandoned. It did not cut the reef. It was undertaken prior to the formation of the Alpha Company.

It would seem then that quartz in some quantities was taken and crushed by the Alpha Company and Tributers from the Skull, from the excavation at Wright's Level, and from shallow pits and short adits near Wright's Level, and that seven adits were driven at various points and two shafts sunk which, even where the reef was struck, were, for reasons probably known to the Managers, discontinued. These works, the seven adits and the two shafts were unproductive, and it would be difficult to discover why they were undertaken at all. Having regard to the position of the battery nothing was to be gained by making adits east of Wright's Level.

It is probable that the Company expended some moneys in other similar works not known to me. I have, however, made every effort to ascertain the facts.

YIELD OF GOLD FROM QUARTZ.

It will be apparent from the statements already made that little has been done to develope the reef within the boundaries of the Alpha Company's area or to determine its value. The apparently purposeless scratchings on the surface and the useless expenditure of moneys in driving short adits and sinking shallow pits have not even had the result of proving the character of the reef except at one or two points. It is however evident, from the character and extent of the native workings and from experiments made in the laboratory, that the stone in some places is highly auriferous.

The yields obtained by myself have been as follows:—

WRIGHT'S LEVEL.	oz. dwts. grs.
1. No gold visible in the stone at the rate of	0 11 6 0 per ton of 2,240 lbs.
2. No gold visible in the stone	2 16 18 " " "
3. A little gold visible in the stone	0 17 16 " " "
4. Gold visible in the stone	1 16 0 " " "

Large blocks of quartz were broken out at the reef where the stone giving these results was obtained; and in several of these gold was visible. In one or two instances loose gold was found in cavities; and indeed some of the quartz so broken that if portions of it had been tested the yields would have occasioned excitement amongst persons not acquainted with quartz mining, and unheedful of the cautions and statements which would necessarily have accompanied the report of any such yields. According to the judgment of those well able to form an opinion some of the quartz from the reef near Wright's Level would have yielded at the rate of 1,000 oz. or more per ton. The value of the reef, however, cannot be measured by such results. Where this quartz was obtained the vein is about four feet in thickness; and the heaviest gold is found mostly in the upper part of the vein, as it is now exposed, and near the foot wall, throughout a thickness of two feet only. It is to be followed downwards across the line of dip for a distance of sixty feet, where there is good stone showing gold near the foot wall. Quartz with pyrites obtained from the adit below Wright's Level, and not on this run of gold, gave at the rate of only 3 dwts. 23·04 grs. per ton.

At the face of the large excavation at the Skull a vertical section of the reef was taken, and the results for the several parts were as follows:—

	Rate per Ton. oz. dwts. grs.
1. One foot in thickness (hanging wall)	0 0 16·19
2. Three feet in thickness	0 0 9·92
3. Four feet in thickness	0 1 2·20
4. Five feet in thickness	0 2 2·21
5. Six inches in thickness	0 0 4·23

Northward of the excavation and within a few yards of it the run of gold is found, and quartz from that portion yielded at the rate of 1 oz. 4 dwts. 5 grs. per ton.

Mr. W. King, B. A., the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, estimated from preliminary crushings made by him that the yield per ton of the roofs in this district would be 7 dwts., and he refers to the results obtained by the Tributers who worked at Wright's Level, viz., 11 dwts. and 17 dwts. per ton.

In the table attached to Mr. King's report in the *Records of the Geological Survey of India* (No. 3—1878. Vol. XI) it is stated that 769½ tons crushed by the Alpha Company gave an average yield of 2 dwts. 9 grs. per ton. One large parcel included in this return yielded only 1 dwt. 17 grs. per ton, but another parcel—64 tons—treated at the Wynaad Prospecting Company's works, yielded 19 dwts. 23 grs. per ton.

In a report, dated 2nd April 1875, Mr. King writes as follows:—

"Among the lodes detailed above [referring to a table] the Skull Reef about to be mined by the Alpha Company was tried most carefully by seven parcels of quartz obtained from one cross-cut through the reef where it is 15 feet wide. There was no gold visible in the sample which gave the proportion of 25·92 dwts. to the ton. This rich proportion of gold is from a band of laminated quartz about 2 feet thick, within a couple of feet of the foot wall or underside of the reef. The average proportion from this two-feet band would be 22·68 dwts., or taking the 10th, 12th, and 13th feet of the 15-feet cross-cut, from each of which I have samples, we get a proportion of 16 dwts. for what appears to be the richest part of this reef. The work was done by hand and dry crushing."

In a pamphlet entitled "Gold Prospecting in the Wynaad" a table is given, which purports to an extract from a report made by Mr. King. The experiments were made on quartz taken from the Skull Reef, and they are as follows:—

"APPEARANCE, COLOR, &c.	Results.	Depth in cross-cut from back of reef.
Compact, coarse texture, laminated, white color	2 dwts. to ton.	1st foot.
Still white in color but stained with ferruginous matter	2·5 dwts. to ton.	3rd foot,
Whitish, discolored with iron	None.	5th foot.
Whitish, discolored with iron, good color in dishhost in amalgamation	..	7th foot.
Still white but ferruginous matter	5·18 dwts. to ton.	10th foot.
Highly colored, red and brown, ferruginous, cellular, with white iron pyrites; gold visible	19·44 dwts. to ton.	12th foot.
Highly colored, red and brown, washed and amalgamated in my presence by Mr. Withers; gold not visible	25·92 dwts. to ton.	13th foot."

In a printed report made by Mr. R. Lindon to the Directors of the Alpha Company there are results of trials as follows:—

	oz. dwts. grs.
Quartz from Wright's Level, picked specimens	25 13 0
Quartz from Wright's Level, picked pieces without gold visible	11 13 0
Quartz from Skull working	0 6 16

It would be altogether injudicious to attempt to give an average from the above results; but they are sufficient to prove that the reef within the boundaries of the Alpha Company's area is in some parts highly auriferous, and having regard also to the large extent of native workings, that its character is such as to justify a Mining Company in opening it thoroughly with a view to the erection of works for treating the quartz.

THE MACHINERY AND WORKS.

The machinery consists of a battery of fifteen stamps, in three groups of five and a fourteen horse-power steam-engine having a tubular boiler and a fire-box constructed to burn coal. It was intended that this engine should drive also a pulverizer and a circular saw, both of which can be connected with the engine and are under the same roof as that which covers the stamps and the engine. The stamps, including the shanks and discs, are said to weigh about 2½ cwt. each, but they appear to be very much heavier. Motion is given to the stamps by cams attached to a shaft. The coffers in which the stampers work have in front of them only (and not at the back) perforated iron plates with 125 holes to the square inch. There are three copper plates, four feet six inches in width—one is seventeen inches in length, one three feet eleven inches, and the lowest twenty inches. These are divided by ripples. The angle of inclination of the plates is from 3° to 3½°, but they are not even. They bolge a little in some places. The tables are from ten feet eight inches to twenty-six feet in length, each group of stamps having tables of different lengths; each table is in three partitions, seventeen inches in width; the angle of inclination of the tables is 6°. The blankets were nine feet in length, and only nine feet in length of the tables were covered with blankets. The tailings ran through launders to catchpits.

A small furnace for roasting the tailings, a retorting furnace and kilns for roasting the quartz previous to crushing, complete the list of appliances at the mill.

The information I have received furnishes a melancholy history of the various attempts to work the machinery. When it was erected, it is said, it worked very well, that is to say, the machinery moved smoothly, but it never crushed any such quantities of stone as ought to have been crushed. One day about eight tons of stone were crushed; but the Alpha Company crushed, of the best of times, only seven tons in twenty-four hours, and even this rate would not be maintained. It was found impo-sible to move the stamps, the pulverizer and the circular saw at the same time. The engine, it is stated, was worked at a pressure of 60 lbs., but it was never possible to keep up steam. It usually took three hours to get up steam. No firewood was stored. It was cut green, and even old wood that was gathered was often quite wet.

The present condition of the battery and tables is, of course, worse than it was when they were erected. The weather and use have injured them; and one of the Managers in order to re-arrange the tables of the middle battery, according to his ideas, cut away one of the main bed-logs, and since that was done the vibration has been so great, with the machinery in motion, as to shake the tables to pieces. The wood of the tables is shrunken and warped; there are numerous apertures through which water, quicksilver, and amalgam could escape; and I am told that 35 lbs. of quicksilver were found under one table. The fall from the coffers is not on to the plates; there is a space of over an inch between the plates and the edge of the coffers, and even now the course which the water and tailings took as they escaped through this aperture is plainly to be seen under the tables. The fastenings, too, are bad; the nuts and washers below the coffers do not cover the holes in the plates for the bolts, and the mercury and amalgam fell through the spaces thus exposed. Some of the arms of the drum for the belt connecting the engine with the pulverizer are broken, owing, it is supposed, to their having been screwed up too tightly.

The pulverizer is said to have reduced the tailings to a fine powder, but the quicksilver "floured" owing to the iron pyrites not being properly roasted.

About 10 cwt. of "tailings" could be ground by this machine in a day. Owing to the condition of the machinery I would not deem it prudent to put the pulverizer in motion. It is to be noted that the taps through which the quicksilver or amalgam flows from the pulverizer are made of brass. They are now nearly entirely eaten away.

THE TREATMENT OF THE QUARTZ AND THE RESULTS.

From information furnished by the Directors it appears that mining operations were commenced by the Alpha Company in February 1875, and ceased in March 1876, so that the total quantity of quartz treated from the first to last was 779½ tons. The time occupied in crushing and treating this quantity was seven months, including stoppages. The gold obtained weighed 91 oz. 12 dwts. 23 grs., being at the rate of 2 dwts. 8·43 grs. nearly per ton. This is inclusive of six tons and a-half which were treated at the Wynaad Prospecting Company's works for the Alpha Company, and which has already stated, yielded at the rate of 19 dwts 22 grs. per ton. The average cost of raising quartz was Rs. 2 per ton, the average cost of conveying the stone to the mill was Rs 1-8-0 per ton, and the average cost of crushing Rs. 1-13-9 per ton. The total cost of raising and crushing quartz is stated to have been Rs. 2,971-6-0.

To these must be added the following items as given in the statements furnished by the Directors:—Firewood (estimated), Rs. 50 (per week); timbering in the mine, Rs. 150; blasting powder, Rs. 700; and quicksilver (quantity used not known), Rs. 3,000. The cost of supervision is set down at Rs. 2,384 for seven months only. The machinery is stated to have cost Rs. 25,000, and the erecting of it about Rs. 1,800. The construction of roads cost Rs. 795-7-7.

The aggregate of these sums, including interest on the capital invested, shows that the quartz, for raising, treating, supervision, stores, &c., must have cost more than Rs. 15 per ton, or, to put the matter in another way, that the gold was obtained at an expense of Rs. 127 per ounce.

The balance sheet of the Alpha Company, prepared by the Secretaries and Treasurers (copy hereto marked A*) shows that the sums expended in preliminary expenses were Rs. 5,708-4-5, and in supervision, management, &c., Rs. 14,675-11-3; and the only point in the statement that is really important is the relatively small sum expended in actual ming operations, which under the head of "Mining, Felling, and Storage" is set down as Rs. 11,327-0-10. The value of the gold got, the result of these operations, is stated at Rs. 3,037-6-3.

The stone treated at the Wynad Prospecting Company's works, six tons and a-half, was got from the reef at Wright's Level, and it cost for sinking the shaft and mining Rs. 70-10-0; for breaking Rs. 3-10-0; for conveyance to the works Rs. 21; and for crushing Rs. 65—total Rs. 160-4-0.

The gold got sold for Rs. 297-6-3. The stone treated by the Alpha Company at their works was not roasted before being sent to the mill; but the "tailings" collected in the settling pits were roasted in a furnace and ground in the pulverizer. I have not been informed as to the results of this treatment of the tailings.

The stone crushed for the Alpha Company at the Wynaad Prospecting Company's works was roasted before being crushed.

"The Prince of Wales Quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company" took possession of the Alpha Works on the 1st June 1877 under an aggreement with the Alpha Company. They commenced mining operations on the 17th August 1877, and continued to mine with some interruptions until the end of February 1878. The pecuniary results of this adventure are shown in the balance sheet hereto marked B.† The value of the gold got, including specimens, is stated at Rs. 8,132-10-8.

Copies of the reports furnished by the Manager, as well as several papers relating to this Company's proceedings, have been placed in my hands for perusal by one of the proprietors, and I gather the following facts from them:—

QUARTZ CRUSHED AND TREATED.

	Tons.	Average yield per ton. oz. dwts. grs.
Wright's Level	41½	
Skull Reef	63	
	104½	0 2 18·5
Skull Reef	12	0 2 5
Wright's Level	50	0 11 19
Do.	50	0 16 12·5
Do.	104	0 14 21·34
Do.	2	0 8 0

The average yield per ton from these parcels was 10 dwts. 12 grs. nearly. Since it appears probable that the specimens of gold got from the parcel of 104 tons are said to have been sold for Rs. 920, and it may be assumed therefore that the stone was very rich.

There is not much information to be obtained as to the mode of treatment pursued by the Alpha Company, but it is stated that the stamper-boxes were charged with quicksilver, not largely, and that they relied mainly on their copperplates and ripples for saving the gold. They used sodium amalgam very freely.

The Manager of the Prince of Wales Tribute Company has furnished many details respecting the mode of treating the quartz when the results of the operations were apparently to some extent satisfactory to the shareholders.

Kilns were built and the stone before being sent to the mill was roasted. Wood was placed in the kilns and the stone piled thereon and the roasting was continued for forty-eight hours.

He informs me that a small quantity of quicksilver was put in the coffers two or three times a day according to the es imated richness of the stone. On the copperplates 2½ per cent. of sodium amalgam was used with the quicksilver, and in the pulverizer as much as 3 per cent. Still the quicksilver "floured."

Blankets of the ordinary kind were used, and the length covered by the blankets was nine feet. They were washed every half hour. It seems that all the tables were for this length covered with blankets and the water was allowed to spread itself over the whole.

Water was conveyed to the mill through troughs which discharged into a tank, and an iron pipe, fed from the tank was fixed in front of the battery. To this were attached smaller pipes provided with taps, two to each battery, and when the supply was sufficient the water must have entered the coffers with great force. The flow, however, was not even, the smaller pipes were often choked with grass, and owing to the troughs or boxes being badly made and improperly placed the water escaped and sometimes there was not sufficient for the tables.

The stone was broken by hand before being sent to the mill, at a cost of nine annas per ton.

The feeding was very irregular. It happened not seldom that so much quartz was put into a coffer as to stop the action of the stamper, and at other times the coffer was not fed and the disc struck upon and injured the cam.

Oil from the machinery often dropped on the plates and it found its way also into the coffers.

Tailings escaped from the catchpits.

The stone treated, as already mentioned, must have been rich. In one "cleaning up" of a stamp-box coarse pieces of gold were found weighing from 6 grs. to 3 dwts., and of these about thirty were obtained; one piece weighed about 7½ dwts.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

The first important step taken by the Alpha Company was to erect machinery, and subsequently they made attempts under the advice of various Managers to open their main reef. As stated in another part of this report they first quarried stone at the native workings on the northern extension of the reef, and subsequently at the southern portion of it, but no successful effort was made to mine systematically. There was consequently unnecessary cost incurred in getting stone, and great cost in conveying it to the mill.

There was no stone-breaking machine at the mill; the stone was broken by hand. There was no self-feeding apparatus: the feeding was irregular; and the platform on which the quartz was delivered was not partitioned off from the stampers and engine. The dust rose sometimes in clouds and fell on the bearers, injuring them and rendering necessary a large supply of oil, &c., for lubricating the various parts of the machinery; some of which often dropped on the plates, thus making effective amalgamation impossible, even if there had not been other detrimental influences in operation.

A great error was committed by the Tribute Company in roasting the quartz in kilns before sending it to the mill. Nearly all the quartz in the reef is more or less pyritous, and the percentage of iron pyrites in several sections probably varies from 0·1 or less to 5 per cent., and when this is placed in a kiln in the manner described elsewhere in this report it is impossible to oxydise the sulphur. The fusible lower sulphides cost the gold and prevent its amalgamation with mercury. The roasted stone I have seen in Devalah is often a slag, and any gold in it must be "glazed."

Sodium amalgam appears to have been used in excessive quantities. This amalgam has all the valuable properties ascribed to it by the patentee, Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S.; but the utmost care and caution are necessary in using it in the extraction of gold and silver. A very minute quantity of sodium amalgam added to quicksilver has the effect of rendering the metal more mobile and more "eager" for gold, and therefore it is the more likely to escape from the mill and carry the fine gold with it unless the ripples are properly arranged and other precautions taken.

It was a mistake to put quicksilver in the coffers. The undecomposed pyrites, reduced to powder, would accumulate in the coffers and cause the "sickening" and "flouring" of the mercury. The metal breaking up into minute globules or adhering to the powdered pyrites would be carried away.

If no quicksilver had been put in the coffers the copperplates might have been dispensed with.

The inclination of the tables was excessive. Instead of 1 in 10 they should have been not more than 1 in 14 or 1 in 16.

The water from the battery (often insufficient) was allowed to spread itself over the whole extent of the tables, whereas, as there was not sufficient water, but under any circumstances, it should have been so regulated as to carry the tailings evenly over the blankets. And one length of the blanke-ing, nine feet, was not enough. I have been informed that iron pyrites from the Alpha Mill was taken out of the bed of the stream quite 200 yards away, and that it was found to yield 1 oz. to the ton.

Buddles were not used for concentrating the tailings, and a large proportion of the stuff sent to the furnace must have consisted of quartz.

The furnace which was built by the Tributers is unsuitable for treating pyrites.

The steam engine was never equal to the duty required of it. One of forty horse-power would be needed to drive the stampers and keep in motion the pulverizer, fully charged, and the saw. The Alpha Company and the Tributers are said to have crushed 1,102 tons of quartz in fifteen months: if the machinery have been effective, and if the works had been skilfully managed, at least 11,000 tons should have been reduced in fifteen months.

During the whole period that the works were in operation, when only an average of 2·8 tons were crushed per diem, the expenses of management, dead-work, &c., were running on as well as interest on the capital invested, and it is not a matter for wonder that doing only one-tenth of the work that ought to have been done the two adventures were not remunerative.

The greatest credit it appears to me is due, however, to the projectors for their spirit and enterprize. They failed because they did not first of all commence to mine, and because they had not appliances for saving gold.

HOW THE OPERATIONS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

A run of gold in the main reef is found at Wright's Level, and this has been followed for a distance of sixty feet. I would advise that in the first instance this run should be followed still further on the underlie—say, if the good stone continues—for 100 feet or 150 feet; that the shaft should be well and safely timbered, and that skids should be put in so that the quartz might be brought to grass with facility. It may be assumed, judging from the stone already taken out, that the quartz from this shaft would yield a fair proportion of gold.

This preliminary work, but productive, would indicate the best site for a main adit, and that will be found at a point on the slope of the ghat eastward of Wright's Level.

This main adit running west should be driven at a low level so as to intersect the reef at a considerable depth below the outcrop on the ridge.

From this adit and other cross-cuts the reef could be mined economically. It could be stopped from different levels quite up to the surface. A site for the battery could be found near the mouth of the main adit. All these undertakings and all arrangements connected with them should be well considered, and the objects in view should be to open the mine on a good plan, and to raise a large quantity of stone which from careful assays should show such a yield per ton as would justify the erection of machinery.

I recommend that water-power be employed for driving the machinery, either an over-shot wheel or a turbine.

I regret to say that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the laws or regulations in force in India under which water may be diverted, but it would be no doubt practicable to arrange for the diversion of water from the stream near the Wynaad Prospecting Company's works.

Perhaps reservoirs would have to be constructed for storing water.

The relative cost of using steam and water in this district cannot be fairly estimated by me, as I am ignorant at what cost fuel could be got if proper arrangements were made for procuring it in large quantities, but in mills elsewhere the proportions are—for water about 1·2, and for steam 2·1.

There is not much at the Alpha Mill that could be used in any new adventure. The engine could be made available, and the coffers seem to be uninjured and might again be set up; but in my humble opinion it would be more economical to procure a new plant furnished with all the best appliances than to patch up the machinery at the Alpha.

All patent contrivances that have not been proved to be of value by a lengthened experience should be rejected, and only those adopted that are known to have yielded good results and now find a place in the best conducted mines.

As well as a battery there would be required:—

(a)—A stone-breaking machine. The smaller pieces of quartz would be separated from the large and sent direct to the stamps and the latter to the stone-breaking machine.

(b)—A self-feeding hopper.

(c)—A buddle for concentrating the "tailings" which are saved in the settling boxes.

(d)—An inclined reverberatory furnace for roasting the "tailings." This would consist of a fire-box, hearth, &c., and should be on the plan of some of those that have given the best results in Victoria.

The quartz should be crushed raw. Quicksilver should not be used in the coffers: and copper platforms are likely to cause a loss of amalgam, and I do not recommend that they should be employed. Ripples and blanket-strakes will do the work more effectually. The tables should be twenty feet or more in length, and about fourteen inches in breadth for each stamp-head; the fall should be about one in sixteen (if a good supply of water is maintained), and they should be covered with closely woven green baize.

Experience would of course lead to some modifications in the arrangements, but it would not be difficult to adjust the length and fall of the tables so as to meet any conditions that might arise.

SUMMARY.

I have endeavoured to indicate as briefly as possible the causes which prevented the Alpha Company from obtaining profitable results from their adventure. I am satisfied that their machinery and appliance are such as to make it impossible to save the gold even if the best scientific and technical knowledge was brought to bear on the operations. The one fact that oil and grease were allowed to fall on the copperplates and to get into the coffers is sufficient to show what the state of affairs was when the best results were obtained.

The main reef within the area held by the Alpha Company is nearly 2,000 feet in length; it is from 4 to 14 feet (at least) thickness; in one part the quartz is of extraordinary richness; and other parts have yielded well.

Native miners have picked what must have been auriferous quartz all along the outcrop, and at the "Skull" their excavations are extensive. The position of the reef and the formation of the ground both offer facilities for economical mining.

It appears that the yields of gold have been for 779½ tons of quartz 2 dwts. 2 grs., and for 232·66 tons, 10 dwts. 12 grs., and that the quartz as I have shown, under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

These results may be compared with some operations in Australia.

The compilation of mineral statistics was commenced in Victoria in 1860, and from 1860 to 1876 (inclusive) information has been obtained respecting the results of the treatment of 13,402,915 tons of quartz, and the returns show an average yield of 11 dwts. 6·30 grs. per ton. The average yield of gold from 1,011,808 tons crushed in Victoria during the year 1876 was 10 dwts. 13·48 grs. per ton.

The Black Hill Company at Ballarat crushed 283,550 tons, which yielded an average of 2 dwts. 23 grs. per ton and two dividends amounted to £23,900. It is stated that the machinery cost £10,030, and that the Company paid £24,235 for "claims" (i. e., land on which to mine).

Other Companies have treated large quantities of quartz yielding averages per ton of 2 dwts. 13·4 grs.; 3 dwts. 7·01 grs.; 3 dwts. 7·89 grs.; and 3 dwts. 18·53 grs., and have paid dividends.

The prices paid by the Alpha Company and Tributers for labour, for raising, stone breaking, and crushing, do not include in estimating the costs of mining at Devalah. Under skilful management arrangements would be made for procuring all necessary supplies at the minimum cost, but in desultory operations the maximum cost as a matter of course has to be paid.

In reply to the questions in the paper, dated 10th January 1879, No. 42, I can safely say that the want of success of the Alpha Company has not arisen from any peculiar difficulties in separating the gold from the matrix, and I cannot believe the cost of labour or fuel would be so great here as injuriously to affect mining pursuits.

In this report I have omitted all details that appeared to me not necessary to the full elucidation of the questions with which I was instructed to deal.

Note.—The late Manager of the Prince of Wales Tribute Company states that the wages paid for native labour were from four to five annas per diem; the cost of fuel was Rs. 3 per ton; the cost of drilling in hard rock was four annas per foot, and in soft rock two annas per foot; and the cost of driving such adits as are seen here varied from six annas to Rs. 3 per foot.

The cost of carrying stone from the "Skull" to the battery was six annas per ton, and the cost of carting stone from Wright's Level to the battery was thirteen annas per ton.

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